## LIFE

OF

# VOLTAIRE,

THO I Tan'r va L B E

MARQUIS DE CONDORCET.

To which are added, PILCES.

### MEMOIRS OF VOLTAIRE,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON

FRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MIDC C. ZEJ

### LIFE

30

# VOLTAIRE

BY THE

MARQUIS DE CONDORCET.

To which are stilled,

## MHMOIRS OF VOLTAIRE,

WEITTEN BY HIMSELE.

TREMSLAT TERENCH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. IL.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND P. ROBINSON, PATER-

NOSTER-ROW.

------

ADVERTISE MENTY

which will Aberter ferve to

have, and that of his renemies.

# JUSTIFICATORY PIECES;

A incontent admiration paid, by
for
THE LIFE OF

THE LIFE OF

## M. DE VOLTAIRE.

ined the distance between them.

The appeared to us to merit prefer-

BELECTION

JUSTIFICATORY PIRCES.

POR

THE LIFE OF

M DE VOLTAIRE.

ADVERTISEMENT!

This of his tonnes mind at bound

WE have here subjoined several

Letters, which will better serve to

display the character of M. de Vol
taire, and that of his enemies.

A tribute of admiration paid, by a prince of the blood, to a young man whose rank in life placed him at a distance from that personage, and whose same had not then lessened the distance between them, has appeared to us to merit preservation.

figuation.

The

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

The Note fent sby the celebrated Le Kain cannot fail to interest men of letters; vin it, that great actor ingenuously paints Voltaire's enthufialin for the dramatic art, and for the talent of acting; and, at the same time, the zeal with which he endeavoured. notwith standing his love of the art, and his defire to find actors worthy of his pieces, to diffuade that young man from the purfuit of a profession too much degraded by prejudice, while he added to his advice the means of entering into some other fituation.

#### ADVERTISEMENTA

Thus, with still greater disinterest of the edness, he prevailed on Mademoiselle. Clairon, in 1765, to renounce the stage; although the powers of this sublime actress were in all their vigour, and became daily more necessary to the poet, whose dramatic genius began to decline by age and intense application.

38 A or felthal and hand transfer a first perhaps on

grand to the southern of the

Mounth.

Total Academy Menta of Prints as William

#### ADVERTISEMENT

His counsels to D'Alembert and Diderot, when they were perfecuted for publishing the Encyclopedia, and many circumstances of the same nature, will further prove that the love of justice rose, in his mind, superior to every other consideration.

Charge, in 19763, to renounce the flage, talchough the powers of this dubling after were in all their virgous, and became daily more need fay to the poet, whole drawlater genius began to decline by are land intentional began to decline by are land intentional politication.

A SE

## S E L E C T L O N WAR

Pour faisfuire for agence, and and

### Ben que les personars reliens de fin fi JUSTIFICATORY PIECES.

Pouvaient contribuer an ipectacle pempear a whall

Or it preparate at a malinerie, we then of

Parmi tous get ightings fegreux,

il chaint cour dont le renie De removement DE S. A. S. LE PRINCE DE CONTI, S'était fighalle dans tous lieux

A M. DE VOLTAIRE. Par la plus nobre poetie.

Chacun à réuffir travailla de fon micor. PLUTON+ ayant fait choix d'une, jeune pucelle,

> Et voulant donner à sa belle Univent leur w

Une marque de fon amour,

Chaque auteur en vaja dif Commanda qu'une fête et superbe et galante

Réparât

Ror this bur confelle invited to his court all + Pluto having chosen a youthful virgin, being defirous to afford the beauty a proof of his love, gave commands that a magnificent and gallant feltival should dissipate the horrors of his gloomy

The intention of Justificatory Pieces is fuch as to require a more faithful and literal translation than perhaps can be given in verse, which should preserve the true spirit of poetry. For which reason the originals of the sew poetical pieces which are here contained, are inserted, and rendered in profe in the notes of near to the ban to

VOL. II.

abode.

Repark

Réparat les horseurs de fon tritle féibur.

Pour fatisfaire fon attente,

Il fait affembler à sa cour

Tous ceux dont le bon gout et la délicatelle

Pouvaient contribuer au spectacle pompeux

Qu'il préparait à sa maîtresse.

Parmi tous ees hommes fameux,

Il choifit ceux dont le génie

S'était fignalé dans tous lieux

Par la plus noble poefie.

Chacun à réussir travailla de son mieux.

Pour remporter le prix et Corneille et Racine

Unirent feur veine divine:

Chaque auteur en vain disputa, Gennmanda qu'une fore et superbe et gatante

abode. For this purpose, he invited to his court all mole whole good talte and delicacy could contribute to the pompous spectacle, which he was preparing for his militels. From among thele to famous men he felected all whose genius had been any where figmilded in the fublime are of poetry: Bach did his best to succeed. Corneille and Racine united their talents divine to bear away the prize; each in vains contended, and wished to gain the suffrage of the abode. II .J God.

Du Dieu qui demandait l'ouvrige piava ell Bien que des deux espries la pièce l'emporale a Cl. L'on ignorait encor qu'elle cut eu l'avanage ou Enfin le jour venu de cet événement, on o M

De tant d'auteurs le cohorce nombreule adiam e d'Apple de l'apple différence de l'apple de l'apple

Tandis qu'a faire cette brigue, de l'actuatus es l' Foute la troupe le fatigue, va de mouvement, l'actuatus es l' Sans se donner du mouvement, l'actuatus es l' Racine avec Corneille, au sein de l'Elysse,

Rappelaient l'histoire passée

God; who had iffeed his commands; for though victorious over all competitors no one yet knew which of them might claim precedence. The day at length arrived, when the whole affembly of wits hoped to obtain the high renown which public applause had to bestow. While all were thus busied in contention, Racine and Corneille sat tranquilly in the Elystan groves, recalling to mind the history of times past, when they were the living ornaments of B 2

Du temps où de la France ils étaient l'ornement. Ils avaient fu par ceux qui venaient de la Terre, Du théâtre français le funefie abandon, à oup mois Que dennis leur décès le délicat parterre a / no L

Ne pouvait rien trouver de bon-Ce malheur leur causait une tristesse extrême. Ils connaissaient que dans Paris l'on aime D'un spectacle nouveau les doux amusemens;

Qu'abandonnés par Melpomène, Les auteurs n'avaient plus ces nobles sentimens Qui font la grâce de la scène. Depuis leur sejour en ces lieux,

IIs

France. From ghosts newly arrived they had heard of the fatal decay of poetry in France; and that the auditors of Melpomene, difficult to please, had, fine their decease, found nothing worthy of the stage: Their grief at this intelligence was extreme; they knew how much their countrymen were delighted with the pleasures the theatre can bestow; and that, forfaken by the muse, poets no longer possessed those noble slights which so much grace the scene. Since their descent to these abodes, they

Collect and Real of Bother than

Rappelaient l'hiltoire pullee

Et quoique santhantes et fin fait la le dinaine supioup ta Par un fiyle isonsiràque ent nomb nu rel Fit croire two prigrations are the Mais don't Perfect the Mais don't Ou que Corquisiv sult sel fejeb vielle corquiel. Par ses talens et sa science.

Pour réparer les maux du théâtre obscurci.

Ce démon fut par eux choifi.

Ils lui font prendre forme humaine i ad william Des règles de leur art à fond l'ayant instruit,

Sur les bords fameux de la Seine

Sous le nom d'Arouet cet esprit fut conduit

Ayant puisé ses vers aux eaux de l'Aganipe,

Pour son premier projet il fait le choix d'Oedipe:

they had become acquainted with a spirit, inexperienced, but whose active and graceful wit surpassed the most aged in genius and in science. the wrongs of the fuffering stage, they chose this spirit, prevailed on him to assume a human form, and, having instructed him perfectly in their art, fent him to the banks of the Seine, where he took the name of Arouet. Having drunken of the waters of Aganippe, the first subject he chose was Oedipus;

Et quoique des long temps ce sujet su connu, Par un style plus hest cette pièce changée, Fit croire des Enfors Racine revenu,

and, old though the fable was, its new and youthful beauties were so numerous that it was imagined Racine had returned from the shades, or that Corneille had corrected the defects of his verse.

These lines do as much honour to the Prince of Conti as the approbation of Oedipus did to la Motte. The prince and la Motte mutually announced a worthy successor of Corneille and Racine; and never was prophecy more fully accomplished they.

Desrègles de leur art à fond l'ayant instruit,

Pour son premier projet il fait le choix d'Oedipe:

they had become acquainted with a fairt, inexpessonced, but whole active and pracetal but surpassed, the most aged at cenius and in the rice. To repete the wrongs of the suffering say they choice this spirit, prevailed on time to allow a human term, and, having instructed him perfectly in their art, tent hint to the banks of the Seire, where he took the name of Arrow. Having drunken of the variets of Lasippe, the surfacellate close was Oedipus; 4

he is necessary that I should not publiebr appear for force time. Fallar in-

## LETTE Rent must

received a letter de cachet l'have received a letter de cachet l'have received a letter de cachet l'have difference of which exiles me to the difference of

I SHALL bevier forget, fir, the infehite obligations I over to you. The
goodness of your heart is superior even
to your understanding; and son are
the truest of friends. The seal with
which you have ferred me does me
indeed, more bonour, than the malice
and baleness of my enemies does me
injustice, by the unworthy releasionant
which they have brought upon me.

B 4

It is necessary that I should not publicly appear for some time. Fallax infamia terret. I T T I I

I have received a letter de cachet which exiles me to the distance of thirty leagues from Paris. I depart with pleasure in search of solitude; but I am much mortissed that this retreat should be enjoined me. It is some degree of triumph for the wretched authors of my disgrace. I am exceedingly willing to go into the country; but endeavour, fir, to procure the king's order to be superceded by another letter de cachet, in this form:

n i i l

The

The King, informed of the failhood of the occupation brought against the Sieur Abbe Dessontaines, consents that he should remain at Paris, we estimate has been and ob and I lit, beauth of Should you obtain this order from M. de Maurepas, lowould be an effential point; and I promise M. de Maurepas, on my bonour, to depart immediately, and not to return to Paris, till I shall have demanded secret permission of him. It manded secret permission of him.

This, my dear friend, is what, at present, I have to beg you to obtain for me. You will confer yet another infinite

infinite obligation on me; by this new ferrice. It is, in my mind, the impleft means that can be taken to repair the fcandal and injustice which I have endured, till I can do better, and can procure the necessary information to discover the hidden springs of the horrible intrigue of my enemies. Notwithflanding the strocious nature of the accufarion, and the readiness of the public to believe the actual guilty. I have the fatisfaction of feeing those who are even unknown to me take my part. Such men as Nadal, Danchet, de Pons, and Fréret, are the only persons, il sun will graho treat my hame as, through minni my

15 Peral

works and their unworthy characters:
Genus irritabile vatum.

Adieu, my dear friend; let me beg

which will be excellent and curious, and I shall finish it in the country. I am too publicly known to remain filent after such an execrable insult, and I shall compose my apology in such a manner that I shall have the honour of presenting it to M. de Maurepas, and shall be seech him to permit its publication. In this, will be seen all the missortunes which have be fallen me, and these missortunes ever caused by men of let-

contain deliberation of the particularly contains the billion of the quitting the Jefuilte.

Adieu, my dear friend; let me beg me I have formed a clambo thick becay which will be excellent and curious, sarich renovated it in the country. am dos publicly known to remain filent after fuch an exectable infult, and I shall compose my apology in such a manners that I shall have the honour of prefenting it to M. deMaurepas, and shall beseech him to permit its publication. In this, will be feen all the misformacs which have befallen me, and thefe missignt mes ever capied by men of letters: MY feveral good speculations, and our zeal to serve others has added to our ontbarrading at T T T I

FROM THE SIEUR DEMOULIN

You do me julice of in behaving

proper that I have been greatly ca-

Paris, August 12. 1738.

I SIR, now of stalled of news sum.

WE thank you most humbly for all your goodness, and for the indulgence you have granted to enable us to repay you. We shall ever preserve a faithful remembrance of it, and, on every occasion, shall express our lively gratitude. Your security is perfectly good; and we beg you to be persuaded we shall discharge the debt as speedily as we possibly can. I am in advance for several

to serve others has added to our embarrassment. I Take I in

SIEUR DEMOUTEEN

You do me justice, fir, in believing me incapable of any ill defign; I venture even to declare to you that I hever have entertained any, and that never had a lover a more tender as tachinent to his militers than I to you, notwithstanding all that has happened I have inconfiderate moments, he is true; you have often reproved me for them, with reason; but I will yield to no one in integrity of mind, punity of intentions, or zealous activity, when sight possibly can. I am in advance for feveral

grich chifqtinurydqqo na galiral arads commands; and I beforeh you thoog

I know that I have been greatly calumpiated, and I know also that those who exclaimed most against me, quitted you to come to me with a delign of exasperating my mind against you. Since that time, I have rendered fome confiderable fervices to one of those persons; and should occasions prefent themselves of obliging the others, I thath willingly embrace them. It is the only vengeance which biprofess to wife and me the fun of twenty faskst oolf you think I can be ufeful to you in any way, and indeed in affairs that may require Buivsii

require discretion, homourme with your commands: and I befeech you to be affured of an active and secret service. I know that I have been greatly ca-My wife begs her hoft humble red frecisp . I have the honourto be; with you to come to me virished britishord examenting my mindars ainft you. Sinctneves istdentiff om and Yed fome canidomad fervices to one of those perfons; and flould occasions prefent themselsman adt do tiemelslowensels. I ei III thersunderlighed, ylackhowledge that Morde Voltaire, having lent my wife and me the fum of twenty-feven thousands livres, and in consequence of the deranged attation of our affairs, having roquire

having consented to take the sum of three thousand livres secured by an obligatory writing, executed in the presence of the notary Ballot, on the 12th June, 1736, has now forgiven seven hundred and sifty livres which remained to be paid of the three thousand, and has given me an entire and full release for the same. Jan, 19, 1743.

dentationad by papers, to pardon my

delaying till now to acknowledge the

embarratied tate of my affins and the

availed themlelves of my mistortones to

oblige me to commence an injust full against you, and to fuller an infilmous fall

- Vot. II. and od C (doing L. E Ta

ective<del>r</del>

having condented to take the function of the ethics of the ethics of the first of the first of the ethics of the ethics, executed in the piecesses and the ethics of the ethics that of the ethics and the ethics of the ethics and the ethics.

I Entreat you, in confideration of the embarrassed state of my affairs and the detention of my papers, to pardon my delaying till now to acknowledge the wicked proceedings of those who have availed themselves of my misfortunes to oblige me to commence an unjust suit against you, and to suffer an infamous factum (declaration) to be printed. I altogether

bether retract them both, The malice of your enemies has ferved to no other purpose than to display the goodness of your character to me; for you have the generofity to pardon the fault I have committed in liftening to bad counsel. Laffure you L repented even in the moment in which I was fo unhappy as to act against you. I, at length, perfectly perceive how I was led into the error. The jealousy of men of letters is not unknown to you, and, in this, you fee to what excess it has been carried. They have inflamed my mind, and have made me the means of injuring you; which has so displeased me that I promise you never again to fee those who induced

C2

Sivil 100

france, and I will adone for the exdreme injuffice of it, by the conflant attachment which I vow to preferve through life to your interests.

I befeech you, fit, to reftore your friendship to me, and to believe that my heart never took any part in the malice of your enemies, and that it is my heart alone which leads me to make this declaration.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

fee to what exacts it has been carried.

Your most humble servant, down

handpai od woledt val or cinan ran Jones

currened the error into which I had been

led Fund I begged your fir, to believe

## HETTER II.

Deigns, firster assendessour echerolists

Paris, Dec. 38, 1738.

nos i Racoraquelt son gui mung en

I HAD the honour of writing to you, on the 20th of this month, in the bitternels of my heart, to entreat your forgivenels, and to affure you of the fincere repentance under which I fuffer for the unjust full which I was induced by your enemy (you know to whom I allude) to commence against you. I told you of my remore and the horror which I felt at my cruel attack of him who was my benefactor; I informed you that I had differ to the covered covered.

cuvered..

covered the error into which I had been led; and I begged you, fir, to believe that my affliction is equal to my fault. Deign, fir, to extend your generofity to the granting me the pardon I venture to demand. I retract the unjust and calumnious factum which was made in my name, and which I had the unhappiness to fign. I was blind, and your enemies feduced me. Again, I repeat to you that I am in the deepest affliction, and my remorfe has brought fickness upon me. There is nothing I would not do, during the remainder of my life, to atone for my fault. In thort, fir, were you a witness of the diffress I feel at being deceived by ill counfel, you would piry

my

my condition. Be so good, at least, to give orders that I may be informed that you have the clemency to pardon me, if you do not deign to write to me yourself. I engage to pay all the expence of the process if I have money sufficient; nor is there any thing I should not be willing to do through the remaining days of my life to testify to you individually and to the public my repentance, my admiration of your character, and the very prosound respect with which I am,

with my heart. Trie generates action

connect Your most humble servant,

and fore me, with the rendered re-

spect and affection for you. Those who

deceived

C 4

LET-

my condition. Be for good, at leaft, to give orders that I may be informed that you III ve Ra de I Tra Ta de pardon me, if you do not deign to write to of the very of ogen Baris, June 18 17400 I Have received, fir, the three hundred livres that you have after all had the goodness to give line. This new manner of avenging yourfelf of an un-14 formulate man; whose greatest inhapy pinels has been to forget what was due to you, and who has to long been grieve ed for his error, shall ever be present with my heart. Your generous actions to me augment my fincere repentance; and inspire me with the tenderest respect and affection for you. Those who deceived

deceived me must indeed have been monsters; nor could they know your real character as I do. My life ought to be employed in proving my devotion to you. I cannot find terms to express the feelings you have excited in my heart. Permit me only to present myself before you, permit me to come and thank you; it is a favour I before hyou to add to all your other goodness.

to travel, have enabled me to fublish
evil from the state of the state of the state
at hand Great God I in what a bruatien that I be placed, deprived of their

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

rand danger be of any fervice to you?

THE LANGER

If

decrived the mish indeed have been monsters; nor could they know your got

## ed at m L E T T E R IV. stands

Milan, October 20, 1768.

ada Sir, or engine both toomen I al way

THE pension you have the goodness to allow me, and some scholars whom I assisted in persecting themselves in the French language, but who, unfortunately for me, are quitting this city to travel, have enabled me to subsist at Milan. Great God! in what a situation shall I be placed, deprived of these succours! I have been formerly useful to you in being your amanuenss; can I no longer be of any service to you?

If Milan were a place in which works were published in French, I could employ myself in correcting the press, and thus avoid the wretchedness which threatens me, and from which you, sir, can relieve me, by giving me an asylum in your house, where I am persuaded you must have some one who is less useful to you than I might be,

I hope, fir, that when you confider
my present condition, and how different it is from that in which you have
formerly seen me, you will be induced
to soften its severity; and so much the
more readily as this change in my circumstances

charmy total rojo would be the relate -

my own diffipation or imprudence.

When M. de Cideville procured me the honour of being known to you, he, as well as mylelf, regarded that honour as the means of augmenting my fortune; how could be foreign the injuffice that would be done me, and that my total ruin would be the refult?

I flatter myfelf that, moved by my unhappy fituation, you will honour me with an answer which will dissipate the frightful apprehensions which I have of the future, and which I cannot shun without

without your kind affistance. With this hope, permit me to subscribe myself, respectfully, I I I I I

Your most humble fervant,

il cannon

cinout, voor kind cafultance. With

## LETTERWindAnd TTEL

Milan, April 23, 1769

ON my return from the Isles of Bormio, where his excellency Count Frederic was so good as to keep me three
weeks for the benefit of the air, and to
reinstate my health after the sickness
I have had, Messieurs Origoni and Parraviccini remitted me from Florence,
by your order, sive and twenty sequins,
for which I have given them a receipt
in the name of Messieurs Francis and
Louis Bontemps of Geneva.

LET

I cannot

I cannot fufficiently teltify my gratitude to you, nor could you, fir, have fent me this affiftance more opportunely; as I wanted both linen and cloaths. Although your generofity extended the order to remit me what I should have occasion for without limiting the fum, I thought it my duty not to abuse your kindness; and without delay bremployed other twentyfive fequins in the purchase of some cloaths which fortunately fitted me and in four thirts which I have ordered to be made; and these will at least place me in a condition to appear decently in the houses of such people of rank as have the goodness to admit me.

In these samilles I have spoken of your goodness, and I was commended for having requested no more than this fum, although your liberality had not cloucher Although your gram behinder

tender the order or remit me whatist

With what tranquillity shall I pass the remainder of my life, should I have the misfortune to furvive you, were you to fettle on me the means of fupporting the diffresting situation of my affairs, a fituation which I have fo little merited. I venture, fir, to hope this from your goodness. I shall then have nothing further to defire than an opportunity of expressing the greatness of my gratitude to you. I look for that

happy

happy day with impatience; and beg you to be perfuaded of the respectful attachment with which I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant?

STR

the sand transported with joy, It hank and and with a constant point of the constant point of the constant point of the constant forms of the constant forms of the constant point of the constant point of the constant with the constant point of the constant with the constant point of the constant with the constant point of the constant of the constant point of the constant of the

Vol. II. Dalla I. blie Tel

ireri

SIR.

and has a distinguish as a vaport

## LETTER VI

THE LEE of the belowing when the

Milan, September 25, 1773.

STRONGLY penetrated with gratitude and transported with joy, I thank
you for your consoling promise of extricating me from my distress, and for
the eight Louis d'ors which you sent me.
They could not have arrived more forsunately to relieve me from the greatest
embarrassment. Fearing I should ofsend you, I forbear to say all that passes
in my mind. I slatter myself that your
ideas of me are changed to my advantage, and I assure you that I deserve
they

they should be so by the sentiments of gratitude with which I have the honour, respectfully, to be,

PROM M. DE SAINTSHYACINTH

Your most humble servant,

Jasol II (RN yor, in, the manufcript which you did me the honour tracentials on me. You with probably interesting the clear Lhave read it with preparties, and you are monthaken; but them then you conclude that I telt myfelf (attitud when I had finified, you will be decided. Chapmed with what I think afreque the conclude that finished with what I think afreque feet, Lhawe but the more feetand to the planting of the remainder; and to the planting of perufing the work and to the planting of perufing the work

they should be so by the sentiments of graticude with which I have the hoabout, respectfully, to be,

FROM M. DE SAINT-HYACINTH,

may of mod number ferrent,

Belleville, May 2, 1739-

LRETURN you, fir, the manuscript which you did me the honour to confide to me. You will probably imagine that I have read it with pleasure, and you are not mistaken; but should you conclude that I felt myself satisfied when I had finished, you will be deceived. Charmed with what I have already seen, I have but the more sensitively seen.

Various

work has fuedeeded confiderable anger against the author of the state and the second second against the second second against the second secon

time you till you have made the work Wour indifference, fir A or sto fpeck more frankly, your indolence, multspake all those who know of what you are capable as ingry as invielf ... If you are fo indifferent to fame aset contenin the reputation which must refule from the perfection of this work, the justice the public have done you with respect to what you have already impatted toothem calls on you to give them the temainder which they expect with impariences No one has afcehood with more truth, or more penetration do the fountain head, nor has any one created this fob. Bonnel into who the learned talject

I shall excite all your friends to importune you till you have made the work complete. At the head of these I shall place the Counters, to whose hips the Graces have imparted the gift of persuation; after which it will be seen whether we shall leave you indolent, and at your ease, for some time to come, full one in some time to

afferted that I had no connection with the author of the Voltairomanie, whoever he may be; and I further now declare to you that I have never read the piece entirely through. I merely glanced

glanced over it, because I was informed that the author had cited me relative to M. de Voltaire; a circumstance which I could not hear without indig. nation. I would gladly know by what authority M. de Voltaire's name and mine are brought in question. fince neither the one por the other are to be found in the work of mine which is quoted by them, They go further : would you suppose it, fir? They have interpreted what I meant to fay. The deification, of which they fpeak, is merely a work of imagination, a chain of fictions, the links of which are connected to form a whole. The delign in this was to point out in general the defects into which the learned fall, in

D4-

various

various sciences and various nations. The author has, atherefore, in this work, been obliged to limagine circumstances, which, although related as characteristically personal, should be begarded merely as general fatire, applicable to all the learned who may be whiley of fimilar errors. It is not poffible to write an allegory, or draw a character, which the imagination of the reader cannot apply to fome one; whom perhaps the author has not even known. Thus, he who, in a work of invention, shall have had only a general object, shall be made to allude to an individual, by the malignity of falle interpretational If this be permitted, we nicht into which the learned fall, in various

multimo longer think of wiltings at least till the public, becoming inore referved, judge of the intention of the author in conformity with the general defign of his work; and till they forbear to cause the malignity of interpretation to recoil upon the writer whom Abortion is the deltiny of forgrani vedt which can only exist by being the dabeniWhen I faw in what manner the writer of the Voltairomanie had decided on my intention, I own to you, Ar, that I was extremely furprifed how he, who is faid to be the author of it, can be thus totallouniniden of all decoron. My furprise equalled my indignation and his temerity, not to use a harsher Here, term.

serministivis true that from the nature of the work there is dothing which we might not be led to expect. The general auction in conformity with the general

I am informed that Mi de Voltaire so much despised this book as not to answer, it. He did perfectly night. Abortion is the destiny of such writings; which can only exist by being the subject of conversation. M. de Voltaire has more valuable employment. Cultivating at present the Musas severiores, they have taught him to rise into those tranquil regions to which the vapours of the earth do not extend:

Sapientum templa serena.

and his temerity doctro use a harther

term.

Here,

M. de Bignicourt, which I could not perfectly repeat to you the last time I had the honour of seeing you in Paris.

Ind Des traits d'une injuste colère all espach espach de Vous payes mes seux en ce jour : avant nov Iris, pour quoi voulez-vous faire viev l'action La Haine sille de l'Amour\*?

#### AUTRE.

Iris, vous dédaignez les feux Qu'en moi vos charmes ont fait naître: Mon destin n'est pas d'être heureux, Mais mon cœur méritait de l'être;

\* With marks of unjust anger you now repay my passion. Wherefore, Iris, would you make Hatred the child of Love?

# ANOTHER.

† Iris, you disdain the slame which your charms have kindled in my bosom: it is not my fate to be happy, yet my heart deserves so to be.

Pray

Pray inform me, fire whether you are acquainted with the manufcript on Tournaments, purchased by Minde Reiux; and, when time and circumstances shall suit, do not forget that you have at Belleville a very humble and very obedient servant,

SAINT-HYACINTH.

Qu'en moi vos charmes out fais native:

Mars mon can mitten de l'erret.

With marks of unjudt inger, you now repay may pathon, a Wherefore, Iris, would you make Hatred the child of Love?

ANOTHER.

It is, you distain the stane which your charms have kindled in my bosom: it is not my fate to be to L. L. Let my heart deserves so to be.

me repeat three times what I had faid, and I should have lost the esteem of the world, and I a VI of the Marchard box had not the Phic to des Marchards boxe had not the Phic to des Marchards boxe

FROM M. D'ARGENSON, THE ELDER,

tolow eld of Tribiot of Tanger

THIS Abbe Desfontaines is a vile man, fir; his ingratitude certainly furpalles the crimes by which he gave you an opportunity of obliging him. Fear not but that the people in power will be your partizans. I one day hap pened at the table of the cardinal to affirm that he was the rector of a good living in Normandy by which I offended all prefent. His eminence made

me repeat three times what I had faid. and I should have lost the esteem of the world, and have ruined my fortune. had not the Prévôt des Marchands bore witness to the fact. The chancellor thinks as I do relative to this \*\*\* of the police; and M. Herault ought to be of the same opinion, or he will render himself accountable to those whom he may condemn. The chancellor thinks well of your works, which he has often mentioned to me during our walks at Fresne. But of all your knights my brother is most angry with your enemy. I went to him after the receipt of your letter, and he told me that, in conformity to the chancellor's orders. SHIE.

orders, the Abbé Desfontaines would be summoned to declare whether the libels in question were written by him; and, if not freely, would be obliged to sign the affirmative or the negative. Be affured the business will be properly conducted. I will shortly solicit the chancellor in person.

I embrace your cause with ardour and satisfaction, which is but just. I have continually known you the enemy of scandal; you are angry with knaves, and laugh at sools. I mean to imitate your example to the best of my ability; and yet I think myself an honest man. This is no more than having an opinion;

write without Year for five and revenity

hion y to impact fish an opinion to our friends is demotion, which religion, good fehics and even inflinet, forbid. You have always appeared to me far from having any fuch evil propentity; and I am confirmed in this supposition by your acknowledged works, which are worthy of yourself. T Continue to write without fear for five and twenty years longer; but write poetry, notwithstanding your oath in the preface to Newton? With whatever clearness, beauty, and dignity, you may have understood and explained the philosophic fystem of this Englishman, do not therefore despise poetical epistles, poems, and tragedies. We shall alnoin ways

ways obtain scientific food, but we shall soon have a dearth of works of wit, and no longer will go to the theatre from the want of good authors in verse and prose.

routnem voy ob ydw : rid , veb. 27. 1737.

Adieu, frid ; rid , veb. at your moute this monthly, in, the honor of the part of the honor of the part of the honor of the honor of the part of the honor of the part you feeing you, and was informed that you were at court. You would, without

doubt, have been furprifed at my vifit, but the motive by which it was occa-field would have furprifed you ftill more. Nevertheless, I ask med coul-

of M. de Voltaire covieren on the original letter.]

30

FROM THE SIEUR DE BONNEVAL

TO M. DE VOLTAIRE. Plong bas

Paris, Feb. 27, 1737-

I Was at your house this morning, sir, with a delign of having the honour of feeing you, and was informed that you were at court. You would, without doubt, have been surprised at my visit, but the motive by which it was occasioned would have surprised you still more. Nevertheless, I assumed cour-

This Bonneval is a knave who formerly robbed me of ten louis d'ors, was difmissed from the house of Mantmortel, and wrote a libel against me. [Note of M. de Voltaire written on the original letter.]

age from the reflections which naturals hoacife in a mind of the firstorder and I faid to myfelfi: It is true that wince! the year inage I have fearce ever hald the honour of feeing M. de Voltaire. but he with recollect that he walks in a fphere which does not permit everylone to approachishim pandshelicannot be ignorant of the admiration of bini which b have ever avowed, nor cam he douled the avowal without doing injustice to my differnmented No one at prefene has it more inchisipower to render hins inflide than in yfelf) from the opportud nity which bhad during a year of obferving him in those focieties in which the mind and the heart may discover their and E 2

their true feelings without danger; and thence I have formed an opinion of him which persuades me that it is a pleasure to him to confer obligations. the honour of feeing M. de Voltaire, Thele fentiments fir oled me to your house to beguthe favour of you to lend me tempifiales for which I have an immediate occasion; and to offer you, for payment, an authority to receive the fum from the arrears of a rent which was left me by aslady of your acquaintance and who has been dead fome years past. If the dead had any influence I would implore her mediation in my behalf of You would not have relifted that while the was living, be original horn. their and

and perhaps the still lives in your mon many that least she merits the phonouri by the fentiments the entertained bea specting you. I was acquainted with them to the hour of her death; and of that I was a sorrowful witness, even I

fir, your very humble fervant, Charlet

The request which I designed to have made personally to you I now communicate in writing, and if you should please to comply with it I will wait on any person you may think proper to name on your behalf, and place the authority in his hands. I fear to offend your delicacy should I here employ tricks of eloquence to dispose you to do met this favour. To explain our E 3 necessity

ecolling on period who thinks no bly in cooling the streng which is no day every thing that I will will willy in add that my gratical shall be equally in the streng which is the streng will. I walder that it is and of them to the hour of her death; and of

I have the honour to be most truly, fir, your very humble servant,

The w quest which I defigned to have water and appeared to your I now cominuting and if you should nicate in writing, and if you should primited. M to specify that it is family to any perfort you that think proper to mand on your behalf, and place the authority in his hands. I tear to offend your deficely should I here employ your deficely should I here employ tricks of cloquence to dispose you to tricks of cloquence to dispose you to are specific to seplain our off a specific some.

his heart. My youth, my good difpontion, and my fincerity, titles to
his favour Arahlar Gell inceessful,
commenced what recommendation had
commenced, sixuscratiant time, his
contract an author time, his

MADAM 10 26 Paris Jon 24 1239

Mou know that I am indebted, for the obligation of being introduced to M. de Voltaire, to a magistrate who is his friend, and who is diftinguished by his virtue and his merit. I had long wished to bring my business into repute by the works of a man whom I then knew only by the powers of his mind, and who has since so strongly attached me to him by the qualities of E 4

his heart. My youth, my good difposition, and my fincerity, titles to his favour which are ever fuccessful. completed what recommendation had commenced. Since A that time, his confidence has rendered me the inftrument of fo many acts of generolity, that, as well in justice to him as in gratitude to friends whom I particularly regret, I thing it my duty to render an authentic testimony of all my transactions relative to M. de Voltaire, and to answer the unjust accusation of the libel entitled The Voltairomanie, which all worthy people behold with indignamind, and who has fince to stro-doil arrached me to him by the qualities of The bis EA

de Voltaire's works fince I knew him, and which I am enabled to prove by authentic documents, vert most referable.

I gave him a hundred francs more than

with considerable corrections, the profits of which M. de Voltaire presented to a young man whose talents
had made him his friend; and to whom
he also gave his tragedy of the Death of
Cæsar. At the same time he gave the
liberty of reprinting Zaïre to another
bookseller, whose copy-right in that
work had expired. He gave to me his
tragedies of Oedipus, Mariamne, and
Brutus, for my own emolument. I also
published

doblined the Prodigat Son the perfor who was charged to treat with me for a demanded for reasonable a price, that, far from having any dilagreement, I gave him a hundred francs more than the price he had demanded. Some days afret M. de Voltaire informed me in a letter that he never required money for his productions But books only. In fine, he made a prefent of his Ble mehts of Newton to his Dutch book fellers. Shortly after an edition was printed which was called the London edition, and I know that the book feller, who began it unknown to Voltalfe, thought, nevertheles, that it was Brutus, for pay own emolument. I also · That is to fay, for himself. published an

an attention the to Mode Voltaire to communicate the defign to him und to submit it to his Corrections before it was published. The edition being ready to appear, M. de Voltaire bought a hundred and fifty copies to present to his friends at Paris, which coft him, including the binding, nearly a hundred piffoles. Paris that the piffoles of that I also that the piffoles of the latest and the piffoles.

This, madam, is the account of the profit which M. de Voltaire has drawn from his works; or rather it is the means of confounding his calumnator, and you will perceive what credit ought to be given to the importures of which his work is an entire tiffue.

I have

I have the honour to be, with the communicated seeds of the proposition most profit of the p in eroled encilemo Praivan, Junior was published. The edition being Deckaration of the Abbe Guyes Desfontaines a hundred and poiled soliot to prefent to I declare that I am not the author of a libel printed under the title of The Voltairomanie; and that I altogether difavow it, regarding as calumnious all the facts which are imputed to M. de Voltaire in that libel; and that I should think myself dishonoured had I taken the least part in that production, posfesting as I do all the sentiments of esteem for M. de Voltaire which are due

Pk work is an entire tiffine.

I have

to his talents, and which the public so justly express for him. Done at Paris, April 4, 1739. The Head of the second seco

PROM M. DE CHAMPRONIM.

SAR THE PORTLANCE WINDS OF FEET OF EAST.

st ni berioqeb, zi sanigiro, edT, .B., M., 19.

Volt in them tenzinare in incise larely
Voltaire at Circy, may fon; he is larely
gone to Bruffele with the Marquis and
Marchienele dangele Varelet. You will
edian his ablance, never are affliched in his ablance, never was there; a
more tenderson more respectable friend.

We stellingly regree, the stone years to
which he passed in Champaign, a Those
his allays, during which we lived with
him,

to his talents, and which the public for justly express for him, Done at Rais,

### LETTER A HIGA

FROM M. DE CHAMPBONIN

AT THE FORTIFICATION OFFICE AT PARIS.

YOU must no longer write to M. de Voltaire at Cirey, my son; he is lately gone to Brussels with the Marquis and Marchioness du Chatelet. You will easily conceive how much we are afflicted at his absence; never was there a more tender or more respectable friend. We seelingly regret the sour years which he passed in Champaign. Those happy days, during which we lived with him.

him, cannot but recalito your mention the numerous marks of friendship he bestowed on us: which were so effectual that, had Inthe power, I good hot do more even for you who are my fon: Howigreat then ought your igrationde toward him to be to He was under no obligation of affording you such fingthlar marks of attachment, and I hope you will never forget the sences of his kindnessa It visandt enough that store should partake of the favours he has done us pit is necessary that you should even furpals us in gratitude ve Love him like your father; every feeling of affection is due from you to him; and they that they will recuin to Circy as toon

widingive me dillogreater datisfaction than the fame affection felt for me. ods helidwed on us: which were to effectu-The regret of your mother equals mine you know, our friendship for him and we both lament the loss of those proofs of congenial tenderness; which he was fo ready to return. willio Immanity is of attachment, and I hope The Count and Countefs de la Neuville, concerning whom you make enquiry, like us infinitely regret the loss of M. de Voltaire. He departed beloved by the whole country, and we all bewail his absence. The Marquis and Marchioness du Chatelet give us to hope that they will return to Cirey as

foon

foon as they shall have completed their business.

# of confidence I of Hall Electron

Write regularly to Bruffels, my fon; and depend on the affection of myfelf and of your mother.

distinguishment and on hardware use 1740.

distinguishment which is one of the coming fome way useful to you; this is an sold sentiment which I have often expressed in my publications, which I have communicated to M. Thisiet in more than one occasion, and which in more than one occasion, and which if feel very forcibly renewed since the affair of Parult. I cannot endure that affair of Parult. I cannot endure that emissioning their minds against such a communicating their minds against such a character,

foon as they thall have completed their recognition for the second

bufiness

## LETTER

Write regularly to Bruffels, my fon: THE THE ABBE PREVOST IS bus

TO M. DE VOLTAIRE.

January 15, 1740.

And exercisely defirous, fir, of becoming some way useful to you; this is an old sentiment which I have often expressed in my publications, which I have communicated to M. Thiriot on more than one occasion, and which I feel very forcibly renewed fince the affair of Prault. I cannot endure that a multitude of infignificant people, embittering their minds against fuch a character.

character, should, some of them from pure malignity, others from a falle air of probity and justice, exert themselves to communicate the poison of their heart to more worthy people.

demand a little explantion; but it

It has occurred to me that the public tafte, which has been hitherto fufficiently uniform in its partiality to my writings, would render me more likely than any other man to do you fome fervice. My admiration of your talents, and the particular attachment I profess to your person, would alone urge me to this objects with much zeal: but my own interest is connected with my wishes, and if I may in some measure

F 2

Vantages

add

and to your reputation lyourmay at the fame time the derviceable to my forg none; made the patient care the patient of their heart to communicate the patien of their heart to

Here follow two points, fir, which demand a little explanation; but it thall be thort; for I have only to lay the proposition before you.

onely uniform lin its partiality co-tary

M. de Voltaire and bis works, written with care, energy, and simplicity, &c. might be a valuable work, and might perhaps once for all silence malignity. I should divide it into two parts; one of which would respect his person, and the other his productions. Those advantages

wantages which the habit of writing may have added to fuch abilities as I possess I will employ. The work should be published before the end of winter me give my serfond decements and for 202d. The derangement of my affairs is fuch that if Heaven, or fome one infpired by Heaven, does not enable me to fettle them I shall foon depart for England. I hould not complain of my fituations had it originated in my ill conduct; but, though I have been five years in France, with as many friends as there are worthy people in Paris, and with the protection of a prince of the blood\* who entertains me in his own and by his ano set some of terers, partly F-3 house.

by

house, I am yet without a benefice of five fousied dwe about a thundred and fifty Louis d'ors; for which my creditors, uniting together, have made me give my personal security; and so argent is my necessity that, having agreed to discharge my debts at a time which expires on the first of the enful ing month, do am threatened with an arrest if I am not publical. Of a thoufand opulent persons with whom I pass my life I know not one of whom I can venture to demand this fum, or who I think would advance it for me, start es. The question is, would M. de Voltaire, parely engaged by his generofity and by his zeal for men of letters, partly vantaby house,

by my design to employ myself in his service, be willing to deliver messon the most cruel embarrassment which know ever experienced. The undertaking is worthy of him; beside that the novelty alone of settling the assairs of a man re whom the protection of a prince of the blood, and I may add the friendship of all Paris, is inessectual, appears to me a singular inducement.

I have two ways of repaying the obligation. The first, by a grateful sense of the favour; and I shall be reduced to that if death surprises me, for I do not possess a revenue of a single south but I ad other live one penny, out an inorgalization.

F 4 am

the two proposals of have madeband

joy as state of shealth which promises me long life. The other mode, is, to give security on my books; that would be sufficient for my creditors if they would listen to reason, but my uphol, sterers and Taylors, who have waited some time for their debts, did not think the security sufficient. A man of letters will better understand the value of this fund,

I have two ways of repoying the oldi-

I conclude, fir; for indeed here is a very extraordinary letter. I flatter my. felf that, as I shall find much pleasure in boasting of your kindness should you grant me the favour, you will also be careful

eareful to bury my request in oblivion if any reason, which I shall feel no wish to discover, should prevent you giving it the reception which I hope. But in either case, you will please to regard as one of your most devoted servants and zealous admirers the

How sh M to Linomo Abbé PREYOST,

raire, entitled, Doubts on the mouthing

P.S. You will readily imagine that the two proposals I have made you sprang from M. Prault's recital of your various beneficent actions.

to prove that the forces of bodies invinceion are as the quantities of morious), that is, as the unifs multiplied by the furple velocity, and not by the figures?

REPORT

lo .

careful to bury thy request in outly on

### dhwonger padp dodwrodry and i

Made to the Academy of Sciences by Messire.

Pitot and Clairaut, April 28, 1741, relative
to the memerial of M. de Veltaire, concerning
Living Force.

WE have examined, by order of the academy, the memorial of M. de Voltaire, entitled, Doubts on the measure and the nature of moving Forces. The memorial contains two parts. The first part is an abridged recital of the principal reasons which have been adduced, to prove that the forces of bodies in motion are as the quantities of motion, that is, as the mass multiplied by the simple velocity, and not by the square

of the velocity; as those pretend who adopt the theory of Vir viva, or living force. The reasons stated by M. de Voltaire are not given as demonstrations, but proposed as doubts: they, however, are the doubts of a well informed man, and greatly resemble decisions the proposed and that bind at it

We shall not enter into the examination of this first part, because the
intention of the author seems only to
have been to recite the strongest reasons
which have been given against living
forces, in a manner sufficiently brief
and clear, so as to be recollected by
the reader with facility.

nothing

In the second part, M. de Voltaire considers the nature of force. As he has concluded that moving force is only the produce of the mass multiplied by the velocity, he admits of no distinction between the vis mortus, or dead force, and the vis viva, or living force. When it is said that the force of a body in motion differs infinitely from that of a body at rest, this, according to him, is equal to saying that siquid is infinitely more liquid when it runs than when it does not.

He next states that, if force be nothing more than the produce of the mass multiplied by the velocity, it is nothing

which have been given againft linings

ing, or ready to act. Thus he rejects the opinion of the philosophers, who have imagined that force was a distinct being, a substance animating and separate from bodies; that force ought to be sought for in the simple beings called monades, &c.

the on another more large, dilesthen

M. de Voltaire having remarked, as many other persons have previously done, that in various cases the quantity of motion augments, and remaining convinced that force is merely the quantity of motion, he asks whether those philosophers who have maintained the system of the preservation of an equal

equal quantity of force, in nature, are not as far from the truth as those who should maintain the prefervation of an equal quantity of species, individuals, forms, &common possible to a great

purate from bodies i that force ought

He next alks, by referring to the circumstance, that an elastic body striking on another more large, does then communicate a greater quantity of motion, and consequently according to him more force than it previously possible that bodies do not communicate force; so that, the mass and the motion being insufficient for the communication of motion, the visite iterate would

would be likewife necessary, without which matter would make no relistance, and there would be no action.

de Volovica-is swill acquarate trainfile

M. de Voltaire further supposes, that the vis inertie, the mass, and the motion, are not sufficient, if He thinks there must be a principle which keeps all bodies in motion, and incessantly communicates to them an asking force, or a force ready to act; which principle, according to him, should be gravity; whether gravity have or have not a mechanical cause.

Neither can gravity, continues he, account for all the effects of nature.

engranous of nature, previous to fub-

It

It is very far from explaining the force of organized bodies, which must have an internal principle, like that of elasticity.

M. de Voltaire further supposes, that

Made Voltaire concludes his memorial by faying, that fince the active force of elasticity produces the same effects as force of any other kind, it may be concluded that nature, which often attains different ends by the same means, may also attain one end by various means; and that therefore true philosophy consists in recording the operations of nature, previous to subjecting the whole to any general law.

account for all the effects of natires

Of the various questions, difficult to resolve, which the two parts of this memorial contain, it appears that M. de Voltaire is well acquainted with what relates to experimental philosophy; and that he has himself well confidered such subjects.

I am compelled to call your attention on a stention of the compelled to the principal of the principal of the compelled of the principal of th

Indusques (indistable shots of clerky years for a large shots of the sound feeler. At his dearest of centers of the received alms at my hands, and wrote a

The Hole II. G LET-

cold the ranous queltions, difficult to relolve, which the two parts of this memorial gorffing it appared that in de Voltaire is well acquainted with

de Voltaire is well acquainted with ,\*YRONNAM THEODOVA HAT MORT What relates to experimental philolophy; and that he has himself well concepts; and that he has himself well concepts;

factor in the district of the bary in the

IT is, fir, a long while fince you heard from me; and it is very mortifying that I am compelled to call your attention to me by a hillory of my misfortunes. Yet I too well know the fentiments of your heart to yield to my lears. My father is fall hising a be is eighty years old, and is extremely feeble. At his

He received alms at my hands, and wrote a libel against me. Note of M. de Voltaire.

death I shall possess more than a bune dred thousand france; but I have not received a crown. My profession abounds with difficulties and to pur he it, affitance is required, on which I have relied, and which has failed me. I have been afflicted with long and fevere sickness, and though at length I regained my health, my practice had declined. I ofterwards formed an acquaintance with a rich devotees and, baying incurred much expence in drefs to enable me to appear fuitably at her table. The barbaroully forbade me the house Au last, fire the poor M. de Fimarcon applied to me for affiftance and counfel, and as I thought his affairs months G 2

eret

faits promiting I dedicated my whole time and labour to the profecution of his fuit. My illness had deprived me of half my bufiness, and I lost the remainder by giving my whole time to M. de Fimarçon. In buch labour world.

of bur good drive befolding used even I

I daniered inyfelf that I should acquire honour by extricating him from

quire honour by extricating him from that affair, and that his gratitude would fufficiently indemnify me. Every thing has been unfuccefsful, fir. Mean while I was three months in fearch of a house; on the twenty third of December I hired one, and fince that time the workmen have been employed in preparing it for my reception; so that fix

Ge

months

months have passed in which I have been without a house, without chambers, and consequently without employment. am ble me than will enable me

my famicifie to the place which of Judge, firmof my fituation. Leguld not procure a crown from my father. He who has been inflexible during his whole life, does not become feeling at the age of eighty. M. Dodun, the old receiver general, of whom I have hired my house in the Isle", has made me wait, but he has expended four thousand francs to make the house commodious for me, which will be to my advantage. I have some furniture

which my fire? he red A given me top

which, G 3 clear

Which, were they on specified, would ferre my purpose. I have not there fore, the, any present occasion for more money than will enable me to remove my furniture to the place which of course is an object of importance, to pay force training debts which I have contricted in the course of fix months, and to leave the almandam with which I have the almandam with which I have open my chambers, and albant till I shall fall into practice, which I cannot fail to do.

The unfortunate are permitted to boalt a little. Claiming this privilege, to which my fituation has given me too clear

and want but he has expended four

clear a title I may declare that I do not fear; any advocate who is as prafent at the bar If I find affiftance I thall form recover my loffes, and my chambers will have their use; in the course of a year my practice will probably he confiderable; and my fether must, in the end leave me the property which he cannot carry away with him. But, should I not procure any aid, my my house will become useless I shall be no longer able to appear at the courts; and I shall be inevitably ruined; for I have no talents for any other employment. I will give you all the fecurity in my powers my wife and I G 4 Though will

Whi lengage Johnty Valla Teparately for सार्थ वेहारं, अभा असमे हेर साम हारह में आप broughing for it, provided with ा अधार प्राप्त का कार्या के प्राप्त के अपने प्राप्त के अपने कार्या के अपने कि प्राप्त के अपने कि प्राप्त के अपने कि chambers will have their use; in the course of a year my practice will prowhite an ablander about the ger your long mendatip for the pury am one of your older partitans, and the defender of Genipus Jought hot to Befild for want in the limited of the faireft hopes, nor does he alk for more than a little amnance. Tobr will have the hondur of pationing an advocate; ada, is if oke becomes I celebrated lattle where will not be unwanted or your! His pry france & P. given a Though

dear

**HAR** 

Though Woll have Whiteeto done to Hitch and in various ways, other may perhaps be wanting to your fame. I My whole reliance is onlyou, fir; for the times are flightful, fince nobody is interested in behalf of talents. You alone know all who possess them; and you are their protector; and, should you think that I am among the number you will not furely forfake me. My fortune then depends on the judgment which you shall entertain of my capacity, and I expect your decision with confidence. I lodge with M. Dubois, at the Palais Royal, Rue de la Comédie Française. Before you enable me to promifed the force from and and remove

mone to my house I shall look for the honour of your answer. Law with ele profoundell selection of equality whole reliance is existent for the missi ybodon Your most humble, &scii terefted in typicalf of talents. You alone CHOK MAN Wing policis them sented you are their protections, and, thould you drink that I am smong then umber you will now furely fortake me. We forwhe the dependence interpret which you thall entersum of my engine city, land I expect your decium with confidence. Lindge with M. Dubeis, at the Paters Revels, Riv devictions the Transfer Meters you emble ments Though remove

not withhold it at prefent, in. Weie'l proporty dreffed I mould be in a con-

to Austral Tracte, and my

ituation would change. I have the structure of many causes, but they ar

docordas We Thursday Morning.

Your return from the country. Lappear respectable enough in my counsellor's gown; but I am in total want of clothes; nor can I pay any visits, which deranges all my affairs. Be so good as to inform me, sir, if you have thought of M. Thiriot. I have had but four sous for substitute forms and you have promised me forms findly affairs and you have promised me forms small affishance; do not

not withhold it at present, fir. Were I properly dreffed I should be in a condition to purfue my practice, and my fituation would change. I have the promise of many causes, but they are not yet ready for trial. We approach the vacations, and the time is therefore unfavourable. Will you fir, mean while, faffer the to die of hunger? I did not eat vefterday and the day before bread was my only food; but it was arfeaft. Peaknot decently go out in my gown, and my dress is in too bad a state to be feen. I dare not therefore wifit any one; not have I money to procure any thing ar home. b. My fituation is terrifying! For God's flake, fir, give the bearer of this: this letter what you may think proper for my present relief; he is a person on whom you mayirely. I Praylinform me what M. Thiriot does. Will you per-I. ROUSSEA mit an old fervant to perish; a man who I venture to fay possesses talents, and who is actually in fight of the harbourd His wellel is somewhat impaired! but the needs only affiltance to enter the port i I am with the most lively gratitude, og modw ni stoon luitdruck talents. Burik wing composed the muh. ... 23 sldmud ruo Ya myfelf, I know AKRONKAMetemorpholed into a mustcian. In this quality the Duke de-Richelieu, committeel, to my care, the alteration of the Divertiffements which UOT

this letter what you may think proper for my prefent relief; he is a person on whom you saylor. T saylintorm me

what M Thiriot does. Will you per unit as old fervant to perife a men mit as old fervant to perife a men mit as old fervant to perife a men mit as old fervant with the control of the con

who I venture to lay possesses talents.

Paris, Dec. 11, 1745.

and who is actually in fight of the 181.

I HAVE endeavoured during fifteen years to render myself worthy of your effects and your zeal for the interest of youthful poets in whom you discover talents. But having composed the mufic of an opera, I find myself, I know not how, metamorphosed into a musician. In this quality the Duke de Richelieu committed to my care the alteration of the Divertissements which

you have introduced into the Princip of Navane: and he even movined and TO HERY THE PRINCIPLE SE OFFE planas were necessary to a lay of the new tubiect. I made respect til remenfirmes, the duke infilted, and I oberet; it is the enty thing which can be done by a man in my ficuation. 100 Ballot is charged to communicate the alterations to you; which I have ear deavoured to execute in the fewal words possible, and that is the only me I can give them. Do me the Layour fir, to examine them, or rather to fubstitute others more worthy of the place which they were defigned to occupy.

2 10 1 开车 基 2 2 2 1 2 3 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5

Elisto hone, des Plasses vil-plate. de croces avanon of the rectange. bufour it is performed, and point out to, mathe places in which I have departed good taffe, that is to lay from Tour consections Whatever may be my liced in the conting ellays, they wer make me proud should they specure me the opportunity of being lengwo 16 you, and of expressing the admiration and profound respect with ich Lhave the honour to be Sir your very humble, &c. J. L. ROUSSEAU, Citizen of Geneva there believe more whith of the place which they were at Space to occur,

LET-

the one the erefumption of the other, and ain fill lefs capable of their

#### of and in Later T EoRo . solding

#### liver unknowns, shirt, note dishonoureds, FROM THE SAME. and fireh L floodd deem mylelf had I

1 Rs dailer Paris, Jan. 30, 1750

ONE Rouffeau\* formerly declared himself your enemy least he should be compelled to acknowledge himself your inferior. Another Rouffeau, without the genius of the former, thought proper to imitate his malicious conduct. I am diftinguished by the fathe name as those, but possels neither the talents of

to hindelf. But, the I will take the li-

HOVOL, II.

the

<sup>\*</sup> Jean Baptiste. We do not know the other Roulleau; it was not the Roulleau of Thoulouse. author of the Journal Encyclopedique, nor the Rouffeau of Gotha.

the one nor the prefumption of the other, and am still less capable of their injustice to you. I am very willing to live unknown, but not dishonoured; and such I should deem myself had I sailed in the respect which all men of letters owe to you, and which all those entertain who merit respect themselves amend against or to be lettered.

I will not dwell on this subject, nor violate, even when you are the object, the law I have resolved to observe never to address the praises of any one to himself. But, sir, I will take the liberty to say that you formed an unworthy judgment of an honest man when

interior. Another 2 onliesus arthur

ine

you believed him capable of returning ingratitude and strogance for vour kindness and policenessuro him in the affair of the Fites de Raminet. La Ishave hot forgotten the letter with which you honoured mes on that occasion? and which convinced me that, motwithstanding base calumnies, your are the thie patron of frifing talents which need protection of Your deigned bea promise your friendship to the first efforts of my mind; they were unfucces ful, and that was what hought to have expectedons A folitary being who knew not how to fpeak, a timid, disconcerts

H 2

ed

La Princesse de Navarre, which was after wards dalled Les Fêtes de Ramine : or w nort a

ed man did not dore to prefent himfels to you a sadwhat would have been
my title hi. But it was confidence and
not zeal that I wanted; feating to ins
trade on your observation, I expected
from time a favourable occasion to teltify to you my respect and graitable.

Brom that glay I renounced letters and the delutive hope of acquiring fame; despairing to obtain that object by the aid of genits I have distained to ove it, like ordinary men, to indirect means. But I never shall renounce my admiration of your works. You have painted friendship and every virtue as a man who understands and loves them.

12 H

he

I have

thave heard envy murmur but have bejected its clamours, and have faid with out fear of deceiving myfelf and Thefe writings which elevate the mind and excite fortitude are not the productions of a man indifferent to virtue?"

being known to you; but if ever I en-

Nor did you form juster notions of a republican, since I was known to you as such. I adore liberty, and equally detest despotism and servitude, and would not impose either on any man. Such principles ill sympathize with insolence; which is oftened the sentiment of slaves, or of men still indre vile than those, little authors who are jealous of great talents.

LET-

H 3

I de-

I declare to you then fir, that not only Rouffeau of Geneva never held the discourse you have attributed to him, but also that he is incapable of fuch language. of do not flatter myfelf that Ishall deferve the honour of being known to you; but if ever I enjoy that happinels it will be, I hope, only by means worthy of your effects. as fuch. I adore liberty, and equally bud have the honour to be with profound not impole either food buon Such principles ,tie mpathize with inmem Your very humble, &c. (5) 1100 ABID A J. J. ROUSS DAU, Citizen of Genevo. those, little authors who are scalous of great talents, but shoultroom only in an

LET-

-sb I

prefered which was remplained of and which was admind on being murilated a friappeary is a repure land reduing to blanke he witter and befored reduing to blanke he

FROM THE MARQUIS D'ADHEMAR

aduolation obe l'ame montaire. lob ili we owned uoy in Paris, New 25, 1750. I WAS, fire at the time informed of the ingratitude and infolence of the infignificant d'Arnaud toward you! and I expressed my indignation at his conduct. I even defired M. d'Argental to refer back to the letter of Freron, and to take a copy of it. This letter was in the hands of every one. and was circulated in fo difadvantage ous a manner that I wished to fee the But H 4 preface,

preface, which was complained of, and which was accused of being mutilated. It appeared to me as simple as I could wish, and I found nothing to blame in it but the name of the author and his style. In thort, fir, I do not doubt that the king, whom you serve, will do you speedy justice. He is fortunate who has occasion to defend the truth before a monarch, who himself patrons izes and differentiates truth.

Yet, notwithstanding this assurance;

(at it must again exhibit you to assure greater forticule. As splendid fame)

and person transquillity are rarely found

friends and secondarious;

and person assurance of the secondarious and secondarious.

But

But to return to this worthless man. I am this instant informed that he has just written a new letter to Freron in which he declares that the matter is entirely accommodated. In the name of God, fir, while you patronife true talents, beware of those drones. They preferve no remembrance of what they owe you, except it be to injure their benefactor. This subject recals to my mind that a person\* told me one day, that, being placed at the theatre near the Abbé Desfontaines and d'Arnaud, he heard the first reproach the other with entertaining fome attachment to you. But, hr, answered

used, artimenally dated arts, together vinoth THE Trans the M. Dutartre.

d'Arnaud.

d'Arnaud, you do nor consider that he serves me and that I owe him my gratitude. Oh, replied the abbé, swe may receive obligations from him when we have obtained but we must calumniate him money my but we must calumniate him money my blue and sales of the server forcer.

You fee that the man has not forgotten! this lefton, not has been dow to put it in practife do! This left shows and that he been down

Adieu, fir s distain this vile races; and endeavour to ann yourself with philosophy respecting events. Truth is even finally thiumphant, and envy finks under the weight of great reputations.

M. Dotartre.

d'Arnaud.

LET-

inclination for the Steel and Historics, and

## bei sval La E TITE Reiole an

Part to mech the more to whet grith

of it Blue to in at Lyons! Apriling, 1755.

I Imagine, fir, you must be informed that I have been settled at Geneva these two years. In the kind of necessity to which I was reduced by the unjust conduct of the French comedians of Paris of quitting that place, there was no retreat which better suited my natural

\* The answer of M. de Voltaire will be found in the fourth volume of the General Correspondence, erroneously dated 1754, together with an extract from this letter.

inclination

inclination for repose and liberty; and I am fo much the more fatisfied with my choice as other reasons have led you to the same asylum. But it is not enough that our inclinations happen to be mutual, our fentiments also should be in unison. How painful would it be to each of us if, inhabiting the fame place and vifiting the fame families. we can neither fee nor converse with each other without reftraint and perhaps bitternels. I know that I have offended you, but it was not by indulging any of those passions which are at once diffrace to literature, and human in the fourth values of the Ceneral Conduction The erroneoully dated 1954, together with an

of from this letter.

inclination

My attachment to Rouffeau, and my complaisance to the Abbé Desfontaints were the fole causes of the offence I have given you. Their death has avenged you of them; and the little good I did by my facrifices to them does not permit me to lament their death.

A thousand men in my fituation would tell you; fir, that they effects you more than your most zealous partisans, because their esteem was more consistent and less blind. The proof, on my side, is incontessible. D'Auberval, the comedian at Lyons, whose talents you have admired, and whose character

-1 have written a criticism on your works in four volumes; which are yet in manuscript in those I will fend to you. character

you. ib Prefixed tormy first comedy be in letter with which you were offendedy as I have been formely told, by Roufferb I will suppress that letter in the edition of my works which I am preparing. The Abbe Desfontaines published two poems whichwhe excited me to write against you; I will suppress those also and lat this price will bymerite your der vour own infraction. Tqidhbairf

I will do more; my fugitive pieces in two volumes are dedicated to a gentleman of the country of Vaud, who is anxious to be known to you, and whose acquaintance would give you pleasures to convince the public of the fincerity of my regard for you I am emil . . . . ready

ready) with your permission, to dedicate my Theatre in four volumes to yours! do not think you can require any thing further, see my other and stongers firm!

of my works which I am preparing.

But speaking of editions, it is time, for, that you resolve, as well as myself, to publish an edition of your works, awowed by yourself, and executed under your own inspection. The public expect this with impatience, and they will not believe any thing to be yours which you do not yourself give them. At Geneva, you are in a place which will permit you to execute this design; and I will undertake, if you think

propery a part of the work, in the

fame

ready.

fame manner abathing year side archel Hagneryour bonfided to my dare the correction of the proofs for the Henri an admirer, and a man who thinks, shair I affine you of the particular efteem I fend a copy of this letter, and the verses which are enclosed, to M. de Montpéroux, who hohours me with his esteem and friendship. I flatter myself that he will be very happy to give the whole plan his protection. But is it necessary that the resident should join his recommendation to the step which I take? Do you not know fir that it is greater to acknowledge our faults than never to have committed any, and more glorious to pardon than to avenge our-Vol. II. felves ?

felver addresses stimfelf to Voltaine! You fee that I finish pactically s but it is not as a poet, it is as a friend, an admirer, and a man who thinks, shat I affure you of the particular efteem and perfect anathment with which I am, verfest wheel are enclosed, to M. de aid driv om a GUNOTORE MERSTHALA effects and friendining. I harren mylelf that he will be very happy to give the whole plan his protection. But is lit decellary that the rendent mould join his recommendation to the flep which I take? Do you not know he that it is greater to acknowledge our fruits than Ta L tidve committed any, and more plorious to parden than to average our Well. H. felves?

peride, of the honour which you do my country. I participate in the gratitude of the participate in proportion of the pr

rendering the homage which we all

owe to you as our chief. Senfible.

I 2 beside,

<sup>\*</sup> See the letter of M. de Voltaire, to M. Rouffeau, dated August 30, 1/55, in the south volume of the General Correspondence.

befide, of the honour which you do my country, I participate in the gratitude of my fellow citizens, and hope that it will augment in proportion to the profit they may derive from your precepts. Embellish the afylum you have chosen, enlighten a people worthy of your lessons, and do you, who so well know how to display liberty and virtue, teach us to cultivate them in our actions as we adore them in your writings. All who approach you ought to learn from you the road to glory and immortality and painsbush

owe to you as our chief. You perceive, fir, I do not aspire to the reputation of once more leading men

volure of the General Correspondence

into the woods; mor but that lorged my part of the loss of a flate of nature. With respect to yourfelf, fir; to make your a favage would be a miracle fo great that it can be wrought only by God. and fo permicious that it can be willed only by the devil. Do not therefore attempt to walk on all fours; to do which no man on earth is less qualified. You teach men too effectually to stand firmly not to remain erect yourfelf. II own the diffrace which attends on celebrated men of letters is great indeed, nor do I deny that the evils are nul merous which are attached to human nature, and which appear to be indea pendent of our vain knowledge. Men 13 luft, have

have opened to many fources of mifery to themselves that their happiness is but little increased when they chance to cleape a fingle misfortune. There are fecret connections, however, in the progress of things which are unperceived by the vulgar, but which do not escape the thoughtful eye of the philosopher. which no man on earth is left qualified.

La It was neither Terence, Cicero, Vir. gil, Seneca, nor Tacitus, who caufed the crimes of the Romans and the miso formines of Rome, But without the flow and flecret poison which inichfibly corrupted the most vigorous governa ment of which hidrory has preferred the pendembrance, Ciceroy Lucrerius, Sala harc

luft,

half, and fuch men had never existed orthey had never writtens The amiable alter of Laclius and Terence infentibly introduced the brilliant period of Ho. race and Augustus; and, in fine, the horrid epoch of Seneta and Nero, that of Tacitus and Domitian, MA malte for the and delences has its bitth in b fecret vice which it foon augments in its than gland if it be true that alb hul man adquirements are perdicious to the species i those of the mind and of knowl letiges which increase our pride and analcipty our wanderings, will found accelerate men'squissortunes il step there necessarily comes a time in which those acquirements are requisite to sug-

I 4

to themselves that their happiness is but little increased whon they chante to sleepe a single misfortune. There are specified whom however, in the property of things which are imperceived by the rulgar, but which do not escape the thoughtful eye of the philosopher.

It was neither Terence, Cicero, Wirgil, Scheoz, nor Tacitus, who canfed
the orimes of the Romans and the miso
fortules of Rome, But without the
fortules of Rome, But without the
flow and force poison which inschibly
corrupted the most vigorous governu
ment of which kilbory has preferred the
pentembrance, Cicero, Lucretius, Saic

luft,

bave

haft, and fuch men had never existed orthey had never writtens The uniable alte of Lelius and Terence infentition introduced the brilliant period of Ho race and Augustus; and, in fine, the horrid epoch of Seneta and Nero, that of Tacitus and Domitian . A mafter for the ans and decrees has its bitth in a fecret vice which it foon sugments in its come and if it be true than alt hul man adquirements are penticious to the species those of the mind and of knowl tedges which increase our pride and enuleipty four wanderingspiwill founds detre in sentinoleim param carrieras there necessarily comes a time in which choise acquirements are mobile to traj

14

the

the progress of evilorid is the fiel which mult remain in the wound leaft. in restoving in the wounded thould incoduced the brilliant periods course race and strigathose and, in fine trhet m As to myfelf, had I purfued my first vacation and neither read nor written, I should have been unquestionably more happy myet if letters could now be entirely effected; lishould be deprivishaftha only pleasure which is left me. It in determs that I find a confolation for all mynmisformes; dit is among Their illustrious children that I safe the delights of friendship, and learn to enjey life and despite death and othern! owe she little merit I have said to them the 1 4 1 am

amirk alfo indebted for the honour of being known to your aBut let us confult interest in our concerns, and cruth in our writings. Although there need philosophers, historians, and truly leatned men to enlighten the world and conduct its blind inhabitants, yet. if the wife Memnon has not mifinformed me, I know nothing more ridiculous than a nation of fages. Confess, fir if it be right that great minds hould infruct men, the vulgar ought to receivertheir precepts. If each takes upon himself to give instruction, where will thefe be who are to receive it? The lame lays Montaigne, are ill calculate ed for bodily exercise for decrepid fouls 19.1

fouls for the exercises of the mind Neverthelefty in this learned agenine fee adne ber the lame willing to reach in our writings. ... Althoughbylor engled philosophers, historians, and cruly the Ordinary men receive the writings of the tearded to writisife them, and not to infruct themselves. Never has the world overhed with flich dwars th mened ; the crowd the theatre, he come houses resound with their fent tences, danc Booksellers seams are to vened with later wildings; and Thier the orphin criticited, because it is apt plaided, by a fehool boy to little capa: ble of perceiving its defects than famuel ly can be feel any of its widerlessol be louis Let

nestlet us look for the first fource of all the diforders in fociety, and we find find that the mileries of mankind proceed from error rather than ignorance; and that what we do not know is much lefs prejudicial to us than that which we think we understand! Now what furer means to run from error to error than the rage of knowing every thing? Had not men pretended to know that the earth does not turn on his axis. they had not punished Galileo, for having affirmed that it did torn it if none but philosophers had claimed the title of philosopher, the Encyclopedic had experienced who werlecution, north of hundred despicable beings had not af-Permit pired

piled to fimit, you would have been deflicathe peaceful enjoyment of works, or at least you would have had to contond with mone but adverfaries worthy of you whe not futprifed then should you feel fome thoms which are intens. rable from the flowers that adorn fuperior talents. ... The calumnies of your comies are the followers of your triumphinasiformerly fatyric acclamations were those of the Roman generals. It is the public eagerness for your wrinings which produces the thefts of which your complain to but the affimilating them with others is not easy, for neither iron nor lead writes with gold. hundred defricable beings had not afpired Permit

Pennir me, ila confideration of the interest which brake in your repose and official which brake in your repose and official wait clamours, by which it is desorbe design to inake you do ill than to divier you from producing good. The more you shall be criticised, the more must you be admired; and a work of genius is a terrifying answer to weak reproaches. Who will dare to attache the books to you, which you have not written, while you continue to produce inimitable works?

I am proud of your invitation, and if this winter leaves me so circumstanced that I can visit my native country in spring

" On the envirole long tablises own to the Bill

foring I will avail myfelf of your goodiels stoller devould trather drink the water of your fountain, than the milk of wair cowdy and with respect to the herbs of your orchard, if much fear to find nothing there but the low which is only pasture for beafts; for the moti which prevents men from becoming blures. I amusincerely pand respects reprojectes. Who will dars & coderage west noj. J. Riousseau, Citizen of Central H not written, while you continue to produce inimitable symples it are determined and well again him to bus the allerance." I am proud of your invitation, and if this winter leaves me to circumfunced: era run vinc my narive country in (pring Permi

Carmience fait jaker le ferin, la fulyene pli Parilorgane de l'inc., elle guscigne less sons

## Si quelquesois Tra Tarelles images,

of the FBOM, THE ABBE AUBERT Serialio

TO W. DE TOTALE

(Accompanied by a Copy of his book of Fables.)

or bodliw only usen a 10 years fire

O toi\* dont les fublimes chants

Imitent les fons fiers des clairons, des trompettes,

Daigne écouter mes chansonnettes,

Daigne favorifer mes timides accens.

Des cours ambitieux admirable interprete,

Ta muse fait parler les princes, les héros ;

La

Leve I read thy works.

Oh thou whose song, sublime, rivals the shrill clarion and the trumpet proud, deign to listen to the timid accents of my adventurous muse, and listen, ing, not to condemn. Renowned interpreter of ambitious hearts, thou speakest with the tongues of princes and of heroes. I bid the sinch and the lin-

La mienne fait jaser le serin, la sauvette;
Par l'organe de l'âne, elle enseigne les sots.
Si quelquesois, dans d'heureuses images,
J'ai peint avec succès le vice ou la vertu,
Voltaire, c'est à toi que l'hommage en est dû:

J'ai felu cem fois tes ouvrages.

I have ever thought, fir, that the first duty of a man who wished to acquire same in any species of poetry, would be to form his taste on your writings, and the second to offer his essays to your inspection. I acquire my self-off this last, with much reliance on your indulgence and advice. Hitherto shall all and some and advice. Hitherto shall all and some and advice with those met plattle, and from the mouth of the as give telf-off to folly. And should by chance, in happy allegary, paint vice and virtue as they are, to thee Voltaire the praise is due; for times unnumbered

have I read thy works.

those whom I have confulted he was iver me fuch various countels, that de know not which to purfue. I am reproached by one for having too closely imitated la Fontaine, and by another, for not having sufficiently iminated him. This friend complains that the morals of my fables are too long a this, that they are too fhort; and a third would compel me to suppress them all, alledging, notwithstanding the example of all the fabulifts, that the object of a fable should be so inforced by the fable itself as to pass for that species of commentary which is called the moral. I have critics who wish that my fables were all as simple as that of he Cigale et La to please every body. Vor. II. Fourmi:

empilies in browner of fubles ands condemand to be read by noise but not which to purfue. I'm reprobled e facels le vice on la seres, by one for having too closely imitated to This variety of opinions respecting my production this oriented meno epi by to hyter the hole of the miller. Tables are too long slatsite that that the sta franting of the formiers light bin for the terrories our Sei deigendreiner tout de provade est fan peret. Too Re, Hr, how meeting it is I mond be determined by a found judge. their and from which my critics cannot uppeal, and I that at according regour advice, if I ban delerve that critics will shall a sugarant serve all I dies had the miller, he must be mad who pretends to pleafe every body, many the works.

the author of the Henriade should sacrifice some moments to the reading a sew sables, and that he should seign to communicate his opinion to me. I expect this favour, fir, from your zeal to encourage rising talents, and I should at all times be proud to take lessons from the sinest genius of France. I am, &cc.

cinic

the most of the bigh renown of it rentances for announce the content of the conte

Dès qu'elle, t'a dejà fu pluire,

the author of the Hymnade finould arrive to the unit of the control of the contro

MA muse of n'est pas affez vaince

Bour espérer, par se essais, nommo of

Egaler les brillians succès

De l'ingénieux la Fontaine.

Elle connâit tout le danger

Du goût décide qui l'entraîne;

Mais tu daignas l'encourager.

Et si son vol est téméraire,

Dès qu'elle t'a déjà su plaire.

Depuis

† My muse does not vainly hope, in her attempts, to equal the high renown of la Fontaine. She knew the danger into which she was led by the love of dulcet rhime; but thou deignest to encourage; and, though her slight be daring, if thee she can but please, what has she to sear? Since the

Que risque-t-elle à s'y livrer?

In answer to M. de Voltaire's letter of March 22, 1783, addressed to the author of the sables. 5th Vol. of the general Correspondence.

time

Depais qu'au pays de la feinte M

Un vis penchant me fait errers !

Sans celle une importune crainte.

Devant moi ve sait le montleri !

Aujourd hui la douce dépéraise.

T guide, y ramine mes pas aud l'

Jo cède au fédulant appas douid

Luc Denie trop flatteule indulgence. T

Ethy comment ne benivrer pass l'

D'un èncens que la main dispend?

amost ob vo anout s'ibited li impain M

Je n'ai pas les charmans pinceaux De l'ami de la Sablière;

almer which the delight of poetry first hurried me into the land of fable, my dread has been continual! but now sweet hope guides and animates in steps, and I cede to the seductive charms of indulgence which staters me but too much. Who would not be incorrated by incense, which the hand dispenses!

I want the charming touches of the friend of la Sablière ! But of man and his unitakes I may draw K 3 454

Mais for l'homme et for ses défauts,
Je pais dess de riens tableaux,
Républic à mon tour la limière.
Et du suptre jusqu'en rabot,
Prouver à l'homme qu'il est un sot.
Tous les animaux, dans mes fables,
Lions, sourmisments monteaux,
Prouvent, par qualques traits nonveaux,
Trahir l'onqueil de mes semblables.
Ta voix a chanté des héros ;
Mais qu'il soit d'Athène ou de Rome,
De Pétersbourg ou de Paris,
Tes philosophiques étrits

ain Font voir que tout héros est homme.

our bounded me

olealan

to identi all Econtons

pleasant pictures, and in the palace or in the cottage defineate his follies. I may teach every animal, whether lion, ant, eagle, or spatrow, by new
traits to discover the pride of human reason. Hetoes thou half sung; but whether of Athens or of
leave. Patersburgh or Paris, thy philosophic diclates shew heroes themselves are no more than men.

The

Ecoutone en rufte hébétément nU

Que fait railenner le Fontaine: 20. I

Il vondraits plain de vanitéme aint

Que celui qui aréa la chêne a rai l

Dans les gravres l'ent confulté no

L'homme est plus ou moiss entété

De quelque orgueilleufe faiblesse de correct the defects discovered in himself. But reasoning were vain; for mould in supplement excite

Des grands l'infolente fierté,

Des flatteurs l'indigne bassesse.

Des petits l'indocilité.

Heureux si, plein d'un zèle extrême

Sur les ridicules d'autrui,

The ideot clown of la Fontaine, swelled with vanity, wished that he who created the oak had but consulted him, in his work. Man is ever more or less instated by some weak vanity; and fable was invented artfully to correct the insolent haughtiness of the great, the base flattery of parasites, and the rude obstinacy of the vulgar. Happy the author who, all attentive to the absurdities of others, can K 4

Un auteur corrigedie lub menie de Les défauts qu'en remaique en luik Mais qu'el que l'on en puille dire, l'Fier d'on il glorieux accueil, au On weirt terobre mon organisme (I. Siènes fables te form fourtre, no l'II.

correct the defects discovered in himself. But reafoning were vain; for, should my fables but excite a smile from thee, I will shall feel increase of pride.

Des grande l'infotente fiertés a l'encope flattens l'indigné balfoille, l'encope flattens l'indoctifiés favoire et l'encope finance l'encope finance d'autens, a soit des rédicules d'autens, a soit de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute de la constitute de la constitute d'autens de la constitute de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'autens de la constitute d'autens de la constitute d'autens d'a

J

The ideot clown of la Fontaine, swelled with vanity, wished that he who created the oak had the
confished him, in his work. Man is ever note or
less inflated by some weak yearly; and fable was
avented artially to correct the infolent naughtiness
extra 2.4. One hase fastery of parefree, and the
rade obtained of the valgar. Happy the surface
who, all attentive to the animalities of others, can
who, all attentive to the animalities of others.

K. a. correct

for works with fine strong not believe hear

be

whether it will not injure his fame as

THE OBSER WATIONS HOW

By the Ambaffador M. de Chambenny on a Letter written by M. de Voltaire to the King of Pruffia, made by Order of the Ministry, in further to explain to him the bills of

THE letter is good, and the reasoning and the manner are excellent. I have only two observations to make. Tequently to me it appears that I thould

Ist. I know not whether I would fo positively present to him the idea of restrution. I imagine this must ever conjunction with the English, and you

\* The original of Voltaire's letter was never found. That of the King, in answer, is interted in the 2d Vol. of the Correspondence, and is dated September 22, 1759.

the

be a bitter draught, and I know not whether it will not injure his fame as much as his interest. Perhaps it will be necessary to fosten this passage.

Letter up tren by M. de Villaine to the Ring

2d. I think it would be expedient further to explain to him the basis of a fystem of pacification which should priginate in his own ideas, such as they are found in his last letter; confequently to me it appears that I should address him thus; and word I .fir

policively present to him the idea of You will not make peace but in conjunction with the English, and you are right, for your honour is pledged a but why will you not make peace for the

od

the English and for your lelf at the fame time / Have you not fufficient clair to their often, for alcendency anough over them, to induce them to factifine some of their advantages to the honour of fecuring your own possessions? Would not the French in compensation for fuch a benefit, be impelled and authorised to prevail on their allies to make contessions equivalent to those which the English shall have made in your favour? Will you not then become the author and the mover of these reciprocal concessions which shall reduce the whole to an equilibrium that will be defirable and beneficial to all qlilit parties?

parties) to the lawword, Modld you induce the English not to engels the dominion of the leas, the proprietor hip of all the colonies, and of trade in gemetal, i can your doubt but that the Prench would engage your onemies to senounce thefe claims which to you are rion for firch a trenent, enoixon shoul and unhorifed to prevail on their allies of Such a paragraph modelled by the genius of Mi de Voltaire, embellished by the powerful charms of his flyle. and combined with the knowledge he has of managing the king of Pruffia and of the objects most proper to excite his attentions would, in my opinion, bearing will you not make peacfully

fully display the grand outlines of a plan which it would be very fortunate should this monarch seize on, adopt, and bring to maturity.

CHARLES OF BELLEVILLE deer for his comment full of roach HIS Polith majery, Int. Plus commanded me to tapply his lofs of fight By antivering the courming letter he The Voltante throw most formers that the firthe you of the friendfulp for your berfour and of his ingliefleem for your fingle word from this askered program who he continually berforming extery His majesty agam continue the act effection which he commanded me to to digital series of control of LET. which Ma

plan display display and bloom as display upon plan which is would be very fectionate that the Birth Talk Rate bloom and the From the court was a serious and the court wa

TO M. DE VOLTAIRE.

Commerci, July 29, 1759.

HIS Polish majesty, sir, has commanded me to supply his loss of sight by answering the charming letter he has just received from you, and by assuring you of his friendship for your person, and of his high esteem for your works.

His majesty again confirms the attestation which he commanded me to send you relative to the exact truth of

has be comparing the king of Process

which

all the facts concained in your littley of Charles XII. From you de heds highly gratified to learn that the king his fon-in-law, by renewing the ancient privileges of your manor lands, has afforded you a diftinguished mark of his good will and efteem.

I suffer from the hear, being in

I cannot but be lenlible, fir, how great your loss is in not reading characters traced by the hand which you would kiss with so much pleasure; a fingle word from this adored prince, who is continually performing every thing which you most love to praise in great kings, would to you be a thou fand times more estimable than all TOUR!

144

which the most faithful of your fervants of Charles XII. Potts as sharing bee MARK This fired to learn that the king his fon-in-law, by it newing the an-Pros Bynking Stanislaus, francely has afforded you a diffinguishe selling of his good will and sheem, were I answer from the heart, being in want of eyes; and affire you that I continually preferve fentiments of perfeet efteem and friendship for you. "I would kils with so much pleasures a P. S. By Count de Treffin . . . olpan who is continually performing every ni Your heart will eafily divine what my dear and amiable master has writ-I enswer from the heart being in want which

want of eyes, &c. Picy an active minde (and how feldom are the minds of times fot) picy one who is deprived of the pleaface of reviling his work arrange only no longer can read write; play on mulical inftruments; on fee your old acquaintance, at whole house his majesty has written this short postfcript 1 2 Alto Logi Jose Voy voy and logi latt wife to look with contempt on the baul bles of grandeur fo as nou to be fufeenrible of them, I thould feel no furgistic that you had distained to answer the legger d ventured to write to you, in which my heart described all its fensa-Lat at was continced whetherewithed was the faithful interpreter of my fenriments

control of the state of the minds of kines (and how follow are the minds of kines (and how follow are the minds of kines (o.!) pic on a war war war war word of the play of the long of the state of the law of the law of the law of the major of the major

DID I not know you to be fufficiently wife to look with contempt on the baubles of grandeur so as not to be susceptible of them, I should feel no surprise that you had disdained to answer the letter I ventured to write to you, in which my heart described all its sensation. I was convinced when my hand was the saithful interpreter of my sentiments

timents that the dignity of yours would not fuffer you to remain infentile to the afflictions of an unfortunate man. and that you knew how to dry up the tears which grief had caufed to flow. I was perfuaded that your bounty would not be implored in vain, that your arms would readily open to afford innocence an affylum, and that your hearn was fuporior even to your understanding; fuch were, fuch still are, my thoughts; and thefe emboldened me to explain my melancholy fituation in my first let. ter. Imagine, fit, whether I am not afflicted by your filence at present. Alas, wperhaps you have supposed (hould repay your friendship and favours aud · with. L 2

9

bitto the thankelt ingriciality danti this profession cowards and criminal enough mound be gratefuloitable for as you prelife with respect to my other replete, but let me emiren yourner to de the vene dejustice of the supposing my protected This is the obly i wealth proceponters, his is apprecious fewel Which I with the preferre them the gener tal time land Tour faspicions dim jus killie, Skit your gentioley and great hels of mind may prefer so and sentier it more resplendent affections seuls and respect; are all the mealth il have; and how are and ever will remain yourse Were you even to refule me what I have requested with so much ardour diw but

but which it may be improper for you to grant, I should ever remain convinced your refulal was dictated by virtue. and that you were guided by reasons unknown to me; and I then I hald only be anxious of being informed what they were. In time, fir, whatever your kind intentions may be, let me defre you fwould inform a youth of them whom suspense keeps in a state the most painful, and whose love would full be the faine though you were to remain ignorant of its reality, of all Tanada of Perhips, fire you have not reneived my first letter; if fo, and you should defire to fee ity you will be pleafed to - The

L 3

LET-

Legiptor tor of

but which is may be improper for you

LETTER II.

Dijon, May 17, 1762.

PERMIT one of those who are most emmoured with the Belles Lettres with out the power of studying them, and with these men of genius who study them with success, to take the present opportunity of renewing that homage which is more stattering to himself than to you. The sentiments which I have ingenuously avowed appear to have affected you, and for these I am sufficiently repaid should your seelings have been in union with mine.

LEI-

The

The kindness which you have thewn toward me lindusts me to es a favour During these thort intervals which am ployment more gloomy have allowed me to dedicate to my love of poetry. I have formed the rash defign of writing . a tragedy, the subject of which is perhaps the most fingular and interesting of any to be found in modern story. It is the death of Charles I. and the usurpation of Cromwell. The difficulties attending fuch a fable were great, nor have I by the labour of a year been able to furmount them. I have written nothing more hitherto than the plan of my piece; after having changed it selyeral times, and most mercilessly burnt

L4

one

on whith whete valid more physical did now equal the dight ideal is had obtained of the philippide, the inches phosphically difficult gody. but the phosphic phosphic partial phosphic phosphic

box star to adolinate has displant band and after or soling for the party of Chines Hespitales of Chines Hespitales unapprecion of Chines Hespitales of Chin

The may well imagine, his, that my named is not quite great enough to contend with an untagonial like your left. It belongs only to a few to enter the lifes with and to vanquish their matters. I should quickly abalidon

onc.

1.4

my

Yes.

my blang were Prertain that you had formed the Tame; and especially usvenile perhaps will be the only work I find ever write during a life of oblicurity and banifled as I am to a town in which there are men of wie, but who make no life of that quality, and who hate or despile these who do. My days will be shortened by labour, which is the only wealth and the only pleafure of which fortune could not deprive me and Cromwell only, to whom I should dedicate the remains of life, would preferve the memory of a youth who grew too early old because he began to think too foon oven blues I didh You will encourage me in executing a difficult

Yes, firmat the age of feven, I endeavoured to cultivate pactry, and you may cally imagine how much affiduous study injures the health of a child. Excuse me for having so long detained you on subjects of so little moment. Only let me entreat you to inform me whether I ought to continue my proich, and whether you have not anticipated my delign. Deign to afford me leffens, of which I am too much in want, and of which I am to defirous, that you will scarcely refuse them. By your aid, I may discover impediments. which I have not foreseen, or beauties which I could never have invented, You will encourage me in executing a difficult 20-10-6

difficult talk, and will teach me to avoid rocks and quick-fands, among which I should otherwise be wrecked, but which your genius will enable me to escape. Do not, I conjure you, deny the request of a youth who seeks for instruction, who respects his mast ters, who loves your person because he loves your works in which your soul shines forth, and who is indebted to you for every thing, because from you he has learned to think.

heart, &c. of more and an even do not about the check of books, and more areas of Clement.

Induction of the same of books of the books

cone to detaythen How hittle ideas all I

difficulty talk, and will teach me to

wood recks and quick lands, among L E T T E R III.

em sldene lliw ening nov da dwind Paris, December 5, 1768.

I HAVE broken my bonds, fir, and have thaken of classic dust. Here am Lat Paris, in freedom and almost happiness, and in the centre of the arts where I so long have defired to live and cultivate limeature. But, ab, fir, how strangely have literature and good taste gone to decay! How little does all I see assimilate, with the ideas I had formed from reading our best authors! I am faller as it were from the clouds. I understand no man, and no man understands.

deritands me. bThey relient of dome. dies which make the pudience weed and I fee tragedies which obligedneed laugh. I am defired to write in the fame tafter and dido not know what rafte they meant old is necessary, thous ever, that I thould fubmire and I begin to perceive the thing is not fo very tiful which never canebe to, anismis be proved that Molière, Racine, Boix Preally, Rr; do not know what will hereafter be thought of the prefent we but I am convinced that it is infolerably like the age of Senecal and Silves Tealicus. You, fir, are the man who beheld the meridian of the Belles Lettres, and for the decline of which the you bave the afficient of not leaving any hope behinds you of builds confolation, and in arise or benied me is desired as Pardon this complaint first from a gloomy partian of fold take, and an admirer of your works, it cannot premail on mylest ever to think that beautiful which never can be fo, unless it be proved that Molière, Racine, Boilem, and yourfelf are wretched priters.

But I come to the main purport of my letter, which is to thank you for having procured me the acquaintance of Ma de la Harpe. I cannot fufficient, ly praise his politeness, the goodness of the

the advice he has given me and partionlarly the veneration which he care prefies for your life fwears by your name as Philocretes fwore by Hercules; and I have no doubt but that he will himself nobly fill the part of Philode, tes . He will cortainly be well able to oppose the torrent, and comber the monsters of literature. But the evil is too deeply rooted; his example will come to late; and he will only be able to fave himfelf from the general thipwrocks on a state of the wind and

Thom but with a fill the wind both that I did not find the minds of men much prejudiced in favour of my Medee non-Magicienne (Medea no En -uoris a l chantress.)

266

chapthete.) singhey good oid sill vincent facultirebile suggest wiple idid theo there which produced to me an effect parests Philadesen (toundaniel ceremen hid of the vingardusther farther but that the magic invocations of the please have their thanne, line that his vernnedison will again become pleaning to our ears. In vain the Pattern with How there are enchanted thanks affect the patholis which are totally delivered by magic, and would be disought pidicus lous in any other character except Mey dea, and that it is difgufting and monfirms for her to kill her children without any choice fine thinght have entied them off in her pair. I added channefa) a thoua thousand other chings of the fame nav three but to no effect sand I find the people of this philosophic age are more addicted to forcery than they supposed

tude would and only with invilite.

In fine, fir, I have put my piece into the hands of M. to Kain, and an waiting for his opinion operions to the ing of it to the actors collectively. It do not snow much fuccefs, but I will confole myself by writing better.

Metablich tonien As my revenues are not fufficiently great to enable me to subsist entirely as a poet, I am in fearch of some proper employment either as a fecretary or a teacher in some good family. If, for

VOL. II.

you

you should be ablaite affilt my project by the arters of point acquaintance, I hould add this to the many favours you have already done me, and my gratitude would end only with my life.

In time, fir, I have put my piece into daiw, ad sort, all hubard, and anadolit.

Injects bas cottenipps around flow all ing of it to the actors collectively, them are around for the ingention of the confectively and forced, but I will consider myfelf by writing better.

As my revenues are not fufficiently great, to enable me to fublify entirely as a poet; I am in fearch of fome proper ampleyment either as a feer tary of a fearcher in four good family. If, fry a fearcher in four good family. If, fry you was all.

employ, and would be therefore holders. I

In the mean time, let me entreat you to accept a copy of my Traits de paix sentre Descartes egivinotor Tomula it merit your approbation, I shall from this be FROM THE EX-JESUIT PAULIAN, certain that it will ment immortality. TO M. DE VOLTAIRE.

STR; of December 4, 1765.

NEW A STUDE WHERE IN date

IT is exceedingly flattering to the that the greatest genius of the age should think proper so cafe a glance over my works. I am forry that the third edition \* Treaty of Pence between Des Carres and of the dictionary, after which you en quire, is not yet finished. When it shall appear, with an additional volume. I will do myfelf the honour of prefenting it to you; and hope it will be less defective than that which I now fend.

M a

ln

In the mean time, let me entreat you to accept a copy of my Traité de paix entre Defeartes est Newton \*: P Should it merit your approbation, I shall from this be ANTHAN THURST-NE ANT MOST certain that it will merit immortality.

I have the honour to be, with reI have the honour to be, with reI have the honour to be, with reI have the honour to be seen to be honour that he honour age thould have age thould the him , ydqololid latnemia

works. I am forry that the third edition works. I am forry that the third edition the dictionary, after which yather of the dictionary, after which yather

of the dictionary, after which ymnessing quire, is not yet finished. When it shall appear, with an additional volume, I will do myfelf the honour of presenting it to you; and hope it will be less deserve than that which I now lend.

nl I

not!

not know; but of which I have formgravely procured a good flock, stippugh if have no occation to efe it at present, FROM M. THIRIOT TO M. DE VOLTAIRE. ward sweaking with the therei ore is in Met Eighurd William ruoddiet Bentonen en You, my old friend, my honour,

and my support, are the only man in the world to whom I can write with my prefent freedom.

which I entered at the marriage of my Frontis ad urbane descendo premia.

For these two years I have habitually paid the tribute which ago over to haturgai Andalthma was ilno prevailing and familiat malady o however in fel vere regiment and a plant which I do 707 M 3

nately procuped a good hock, though ague of word, though a good hock, though a good hock, though the present, the present as the present of the good as a local with therefore is as good as how blue all each present of the world to whom I can write with the present the day of the engagement of the standard which I entered at the marriage of the day of the can write the world whom a fewer of the world who we are I have habitually for these two years I have habitually for the fewer of the

For these two years I have habitually paid with the state of the state

for the journals and papers Tions which II make my exerces, and neived the diofe and other works which I hade necessary to add. These 1008 1116s hobrithe king of Pound, Whit are anmuity of 2600 livres, which is lectifed on the Hotel de vine, and 488 wifes ber annum, paid me by the count de Lauraguals, gave me hopes of leximonths myself monthly dimethalispana of theh white to pay the socialists we covering so my engagement able affect perpensi benarge male decined up telle necessity of my taking a second with the aid me in my infirmities, enumerated a fred did me the favour lourout The renburou 1986 et 100 galangsdenselis toward M 4 begged

bresed applies remarket me in the distribution of your benefactions then I had algersed my application too long. and that as a punishment I must wait longer; that I ought to have reminded you of my granary in the time of the harveft and that every body had gleaned except myfelf, seeing I did not prefeat reviels among the rest. You promiled to repair the ill confequence of my needingage, and you added in the mak obliging and gratifying manner that you had the fame regard for me as necessition my mining elected strongs aid med in how unfuringles course some This recalls so my minderich what real row undertook and anderwoored; MA toward begged

toward the latter end of the regency, to procure half of your pention to beifer tled on me; and in what manner, thro' your folicitations, the Duke de Mehin interested bimself in the success of that defign under the administration of the regent. But the forrowful events which followed in rapid fuccession rendered ineffectual this uncommon instance of friendship and benevalence, and which was particularly noticed in the Holland Gazette. Hence, I have ever found myself encouraged to say to you, when there should be occasion, as Horace faid to Mecænas while he enumerated . his benefactions: Nec fi plura velim, tu dare deneges.

And

(10)10

-61 And bence; all d I was included lately to law, catather able pagite Lieuman Gial Sprime I knew obono; one but M. the Mohine of whom I could alk a Sanour clor from whom Unduld freceive defign under the adisorbiseld out which regent. But the for owful events which b. I do not fend you any diterary intelligeaca, for Lamtoo much engaged with little damelia vexacionsbur girlbushi An officer of the Prevot des Marchands; of Paris, Cazette. Hence, I have ever found myfeli encouraged to tay to you, when there thould be occasion, as Harace faid to Mecenas while he enumerated his bonetactions in Nec & plana velang tu The second second bnA. Linearth

do with MEMORIAND Society of The do with MEMORIAND OF MEMORIAND WITH THE RESERVENCE OF AN Appendix to his Helome, written by the Abbe du Vernet.

L'amitié d'un grand-homme est un bienfait des Disait.
Oedipe, Ade I. Scéne I.

Mhy the holy white it created my for the, childred my happiness? Thepe for all that the facts I am about to that will justify the motion I have chosen; although otherwise it might appear too affuring. The bound of the same I seem I s

Le Kain. + The friendflip of a great

part

The

272

The peace of 1748, having reflored every species of diversion to the city of Paris, became the memorable epoch of an activity and another some societies some of tradelines who there together for the pleasure of playing dramatic pieces, the means of a many and a ma

t force your any literapy intolli-

The first possible that the Hotel de Soprecourt in the Faubourg Saint, Honorés the forends las the Hotel de Clemont Tonnerre in the Marthes is and the third; at the Horel de Japac in the Rue Saint Méric of which halt theatre I was the founder.

Among the young people who at that time played with some reputation, and

by

plate of wheat have fine fittled in the changes began the lonly one suke and mained at Paris, and this wire and the ter which I owed rather to my good fortune than sany fupctionity of italents, happened in the following way of the ferries exerte disputes in the public, theirefult The room in which we performed in the literal de Jaher being in fuchcondition that the repairing of it could be no longer delayed, we were under the necessity of requesting permission of the comedians of the Hotel de Clermons Tongerie to play ou their beaute, altempassy with them And agreem was accordingly ensered into hypboth parties, in sthe month of July or 1749

were

by hatifabud word building palo half chine berbeam site builly; compensation and mained at Paniaged degree in dean franch which I owed rather to my good for all shall be weathing the posed that the completioned the world and prints world excite disputes in the public, the result of where tenth deide riassorable to chelifinder et elegische ing insulation distributed of the principal of the sample o Themselvery served themselvery application of the second of t omeraphologisteld leably and community and interpologicalities of that? The first were indeed by the special states of the second states playedvalorent downed gevlantile casaney and thore grate densmare place will be a vd: were

were the public and led and lead willed forthe company de Thenies : and others for reservoir plany wo graded of Box who could have imagined that a fociety of avoung people, when united pleas fure and decorum could movoke the jesloufy and complaints of the high priests of Malpomene? of etarbeit inh fluence, interrupted out performances and a Jansenist, priost, re-established them. The Abbé de Chauvelin, Con-Stiller-Clera of the parliament of Paris. condescended to employ his power in behalf of popils against their masters and we played the Manuais riche a new comedy in five acts and in verte write ten by M. d'Arnaud, to the most expressed brilliant

116

baillians offembly than in Perion bureis tres received with distanpplanted This tratio the month of fabrusty sizgodio vino de voltane essas invited by the santar to fee the representation; and whends introduction in the companion for Mad Arbada or his recombinated to the actors who to the similar exerted Hemelves to give fone yane to that deble whatereflaig white this great men appleared well pleisted, and purell animally enquired who it was that played! the pure of the total the was informed of the the performer was the fon of a gunnanti of Paris and phayed for his ministernettey But who really willied to make he his ferious employments ! He brilliant expressed

expressed to M. d'Arnaud a desire of knowing me; and desired him to engage me to pay him a visit on the following day.

or Flora free treately made teveral colquiries

The pleasure this invitation gave the was even greater than my furprise; but it is impossible for me to describe the fensations of my mind when I beheld this man whole eyes burned with imagination and genius. As I fpake to him I felt myfelf penerrated with enz thusiasm, admiration, and fear ; but while I experienced their lenfations, M. de Voltaire had the goodness to put an end to my embarraffment by taking me in his arms and thanking God for POL. II. M. having

having created a being. Who could excite his feelings by the repetition of fuch moderate verses.

towing twive for morto with aniwat

He afterwards made feveral enquiries relative to my fituation, and that of my father, the manner in which I had been educated, and the ideas I entertained of my future fortune. Having fatisfied him on these subjects, and having partaken of a dozen cups of coffee mixed with chocolate, the only nourishment which M. de Voltaire took from five in the morning till three in the afternoon, I informed him with great earnestness that I knew no other happiness on earth than that of playing dramatic pieces; that imving

that a inclancholy loss had less me massiver of my actions, and that enjoying a small patrimony of nearly seven hundred and sifty livres income, I had reason to hope that should habandon my father's occupation, I should lose not thing by the change, provided I could one day be admitted into the king's company of comedians.

"Ah my friend," cried M. de Voltaire, "never take that resolution;
continue to perform for your pleasure,
but think not of making this your profession. It is one of the greatest and
most difficult talents, but it is degraded
by unfeeling people and proscribed by

N 2 hypocrites.

hypocrites of France shall one day telteemiyoursart, but it will then no longen poffess Baron, le Couvreur, or Dangeville. If Ifogon will viendunce your defign I will lend you ten thousand france to employ in commerce, and you hall return the fun as it shall be convenient to you. Come to me again at the end of the week; reflect well on the subject, and acquaint me with your 

Disconcerted, and moved almost to the hedding of tears, with the generous offer of this exalted being whom men have called avaricious, inflexible, and unfeeling, I wished to give way to hypocritės.

caine, alto mever neales characterisherian go

my

my fentilments in expressions of gratitude, and four times began a speech without being once able to finish it. At length I refolved to take my leave. which I attempted with a flammering voice; but as I rericed he called me back and defired me to recite forme morfels of any part which I had been accultomed to play. Without confiz dering the fubiect I foolishly enough proposed to speak the celebrated couplet in the second act of Gustavus 166 No. not Piron," faid M. de Voltaire, with a peircing and terrifying voice, ff I wills not to hear bad verses. Repeat me any part you know from Racine " selection

N<sub>3</sub>

gov - Na and afford

Fortunately

Fortunately I recollected that while Is was at the College de Mazarin I had learned the whole tragedy of Athalie by having heard that play repeated numerous times by the fcholars who performed it. I began therefore at the first feene and played Abner and Foad alternately. But I had not finished my rafk when M. de Voltaire fuddenly cried with enthulialm, " Ah, my God what poetry, and how aftonishing that this tragedy hould be written throughout with the same purity and passion!" He then difinified me; and faid, while he embraced me, ". I forefee that you will possess a most pathetic voice; and that and malicling, I withed to give wayou Fortunately N 2

you will become the delight of Paris; but think no more of a public theatre."

the fitted when more shall men challed

This is an exact account of my first visit to M. de Voltaire. The second was more conclusive, as he conferred. after the most earnest solicitations on my fide, to receive me into his house, and to allow me a yearly income : he built, over his own apartment, a finally theatre in which he had the goodness to fee me and the whole company to which I belonged play with his neices. He' could not reflect without the ftrongest displeasure that till then we had been permitted to expend much money to chamin sent to diodN out saistob es affords

bas

or bas sheet mo by manufults broke

immach the whole tracedy of Athelie

The expence which M. de Voltaire incurreduby this temporary establishment, and his former difinterefted of fer to me, convinced me in the ftrongest manner that he was as noble and generous; in his actions as his gnemies were unjust while they ascribed to him the vice of fordid economy. These were facts of which I was myfelf a witness; but truth obliges me further to confess that M. de Voltaire did not only aid me with his advice for more than fix months, but also that he defrayed my expenses during the whole of that time,

and

and that face my being changined in the theatre I have proofs of receiving from him more than two thous fand growns to At prefent he calls me His yesat after. His Garrick, His dear child! These are titles which I owe folely to his partiality for me; but the citle which my heart adopts is that of a respectful and graceful pupil.

And indeed I ought to be grateful fince it was to M. de Voltaire alone that I owed the fuft notions of my arts and fince it was folely through his interest that the Duked Aumon thought proper to grant the order for my first appearance at the theatre in the month

which was that; aided by a perfeverance, proof against every obstacle, I, at the clid of seventeen months, someount adult opposition from the city and the court, and was entered on the list of the king's comedians in the month of February, 1752.

Whoever reads these details will observe what I am far from resembling
those ungrateful hearts who blush to
acknowledge a benefaction; and who,
to complete their baseness, meanly calumnister heir baseness. I have known
more than one of that kind connected
with M. de Voltaire. I have been with
ness

been made on him by people of every rankt. Some he has pitied, filently defined others, but never avenged him felf of any. The bookfellers, whom he has prodigiously enriched by the various editions of his works, have ever publicly asperfed his character; but there is not one of them who has dared to attack him in a court of justice, conficious as they were of their guilt.

He could never be reproached with

The friendship of M. de Voltaire is ever unshaken. His manner is impetuous, his heart good, and his soul compassionate; he is modest in an extreme degree, notwithstanding the praises which

kings, by men of letters, and by a people affembled to hear and admire him;
profound and just in his opinion of the
works of other writers, abounding with
affability and politeness in his commorce with men, and inflexible toward
chose who have offended him. In these
features his character will be seen drawn
with truther to much a minute status of

He could never be reproached with having been the first to attack his advertation; but, after hostilities were commenced, he has appeared as a lion rathing from his retreat, and at frich adding an paidmental driver. Times doids

hirdes as they were of their guilt.

nellationed temperated the emolganist new taken before this very children to form the unteriordgift his practe taken the unteriordgift his practe tappy with horselve to form the control of the control

I have heard him frequently say, that his being unable to possess the friend ship of Crébillon gave him great affliction; that he had ever esteemed his abilities, but could never pardon his having refused his approbation to Mahomet.

I will fay nothing of the fublimity of his various talents; in whatever way he exercised them, he displayed erudition, wit, taste, and philosophy; and Europe

Voltage in this guil . It was indeed,

His works, distributed over the earth, are sufficient to form the materials of his praise; and happy is he who can appreciate them, and speak worthilly of this celebrated and extraordinary man.

The facility with which he wrote is univerfally known; but few have been witness to fuch inflances as the following, which I myself saw.

He could never be remorehed with

His amanuents had lost or destroyed the fifth act of the tragedy of Zulima.

M. de Voltaire produced another in a very short time, and which abounded with

with new bideas, that circumstances after having expressed bashaggul bad of this new part, afterd M. de Voltaire He altered the character of Cicero, in the fourth act of Rome Preserved, when we performed that tragedy in the month of August, 1750, at the theatre of the Duchess du Maine, at the Chateau de Sceaux. I think it is not possible that any one could be more true, more pathetic, or more enthusiastic than M. de Voltaire in this part. It was, indeed. Cicero himself, pouring forth his eloquence from the tribunal, against the destroyer of his country, of its laws, its manners, and its religion. I cannot forget

Variable.

forget that the Duchefioidu Mainey after having expressed her admiration of this new part, asked M. de Voltaire who was the performen of Lentulus; Sura, and that Made Voltaire answer! ed, "Madam, he is the best of us all?" It was myfelf whom he treated with fuch diftinguished goodness, nor was it very flattering to the knights, counts, and marquiffes, whose companion I then theric, or more enthubidisched M. do Voltaire in this part. It was, indeed, - I will not conclude this article without naming some other anecdotes which were within my own knowledge, and which may perhaps ferve to give fill forget more

Ao yachard and the character of Voltaire sindignation to siishlo VabuM that he cried out, "Sir, do you re-

It is well known that, on the death of the celebrated Baron, and on the retreat of Bauberg from the stage, both the comic and the tragic parts of thefe great actors were given to Sarrafin, who at that time did not approach near the excellence of his masters, a circumstance which drew a severe farcasm from Voltaire who had committed to him the part of Brutus in the tragedy of the fame name. The piece was rehearfed at the theatre, and the feebleness of Sarrasin in his invocation to Mars, his want of vigour, grandeur, and dig-WOL. II. nity

Voltaire's indignation to fuch a degree that he cried out, "Sir, do you recollect that you are Brutus, the most august of all the Rothan Confuls, and that you must not address the god Mais as you would say, Ab good Virgin, let me gain a prize of a bundred france in the lottery!"

The refult of this new mode, of infiruction was that Sarrafin displayed no
more firength or animation, for he did
not possess those qualities, and was
only a good actor when the scene required pathos. He knew not the art
of painting the passions with energy,
yin

nor was the foul of Mithridates, nor the dignity of Augustus ever perceived in him. The or livebody the behavior of the device of the behavior of the deviction.

The celebrity which Mademois felle Dumesnil had acquired in the part of Merope, and which the has uniformly maintained during twenty years is well known. Yet even this reputation was no protection from the railleries of M. de Voltaire. When the rehearfed Merope for the first time he observed that this famous actress did not inveigh against Polifonte in the fourth act with fufficient vehemence and passion. less I must be postessed by the devil, Maid Madame Dumefuil, Domelini 0 2

"to assume the tone you desire." "Yes, Madam," answered Voltaire, we must be possessed by the devil to excel in any art!" I believe that M. de Voltaire then spoke a great truth.

felle Dunchil had acquired in the

He was one day asked his opinion respecting the propriety with which some preserved Mademoiselle Dumesnil to Mademoiselle Clairon, and the just-ness of that enthusiasin which this last excited in the public to the great mortification of the actress who had served her as a model. The partisans of the old taste pretended that to seize on the soul and to excite its feelings, it was necessary to posses, like Mademoiselle Dumesnil

Dumefuil, the magic wand of Corneille, and that Mademoifelle Clairon had it not. "She has it in the throat," cried Voltaire; and the question was accurately decided.

daughter of a Procureur belonging to the parliament, played with me the part of Palmire in Mahomet, on M. de Voltaire's theatre. This amiable girl, who was but fifteen years old, was far from being able to speak with sufficient strength and grandeur the imprecations which it was ther part to utter against her tyrant. She was young, handsome, and interesting,

rood side over An Actorney, samme the ba

innocent

0 3

and

andiM. de Voltaire affirmed more genslenges while he showed her how far diftent the was from the spirit of hen part, "Madam," faid he to her " imagine to yourfelf that Mahomet is an impostor, an arrocious villain, who caufed your fathen to be affaffinated has just poisoned your brother, and who to crown his kindness would absohitely ravish yourfelf. If all this trifling treachery gives you a certain pleasure, your politeness to him is well judged. But if he excite the least difgust in you, this, Madam, is the tone that you after against her tyrahomulki bluoch

ed the imprecation and gave this poor

innecent girl who was bluthing with Thame and trembling with fear, a left fon formuch more precious as he joined precept to example; and the after wards became avery pleasing actress careffes his female, finikes his ralons er In 1795, being at M. de Voltaire's house of the Delices near Geneva, which he had just obtained from the attorney. general Tronchin, he deposited in my hands the Orphan of China, which was at first in three acts, and which he named his hidden treature. Speaking of is noble character in this tragedy which possessed great novelty, he faid to me, "My friend, the inflexions of wour voice are naturally foft and melodi-0 4 After ous.

Ous,

ous but beware of fuffering any of thole to eloape you in when part of Gengis Khanuoi You mult imprefs ait frongly for your lmind that I have painted him as a tyger who, while he caresses his female, strikes his talons into her fides. MIf the other performers find the piece languid in parts. I permit them to make curtailments. These are citizensthat we mult fomerimes facrifice to the lafery of the republic. But take care that they lufe the licence with cartion; for false critics are often more dangerous in dictaring these fort of alterations, than men who are downright ignorant 30 ni edri, britit ville voice are naturally fofe and and and disclodi-

After

of After my departure from Ferney, in the month of April 1762, Made Vol taire formed a defire to have the Orphan of China played at his little theatre. The bookfeller Cramer Rudied the part of Gengis Khan, under the instruction of the Duke de Villars. The pretent fions of this nobleman to teach the art of performing on the stage are well known; he made his pupil Cramer a cold, infipid, declaimer. M. de Voltaire was not flow to perceive the defect: and, in the first rehearfal, he was more than ever convinced that a man may be at the fame time a duke, a fine wit, and the fon of a great man, without any of these titles giving him talents to For exercise

exercise the fine arts, knowledge to comprehend their principles, or taffe to decide on their execution, because is

of China played at his little theane. M. de Voltaire hissed Cramer; and threatened to torment him in this way till he should have changed his style of acting, The faithful Genevele applied with incredible application to forget the whole of his master's lessons, and returned to Ferney at the end of fiftgen days, to repeat his part in a new manner before M. de Voltaire, who perceiving a very great change, cried with rapture to Madame Denis, "My Neice, God be praised! Cramer has disgorged his any of thele titles giving him tallashuQ For exercife

For more than thirty years Paris had never beheld a party as strong as that which was formed to oppose the first representation of the tragedy of Orestes, except indeed, that which was formed against Adelaide de Guesclan. Orestes was hiffed from three till eight in the evening. Yet, the best informed part of the public, whose judgment alone furvives temporary efforts because it is impartial, prevailed by degrees over Crébillon's zealots, and finally testified its fatisfaction by the most unsuspected acclamations. It was in one of these inebriating moments that Voltaire fprang half out of his box, and cried with all his

beri

his firength, Good Athenians! It is Sophocles! Only as which a bloride rover

which was formed to oppose the first

This frankness and admirable presence of mind every hour characterized the only man of whom we have collected any anecdotes. This which follows displays M. de Voltaire as nature formed him, that is, animated, cloquent, and ever philosophic.

In 1743, at the third or fourth representation of Merope, M. de Voltaire
observed a defect in a part of the dialogue. On his return from the Marchioness du Chatelet's house, where he

A CONT

impagial, prevailed by degrees over

had supped, he corrected the faulty part, made a pacquet of his corrections, and ordered a servant to carry them to the Sieur Paulin, a very worthy man, but a very moderate actor, whom Voltaire had educated, as he used to say, with great care to play his tyrants. The servant observed to his master that it was past midnight, and that it would be impossible to awaken M. Paulin at that hour. "Away," replied the author of Merope, "tyrants never sleep."

pleafure for the fhort time I have to

with all the party and, as foother

He arrefted me at Frankfort for a collection of his poetry, of which he made

had stipped the corresped the faulty

part, macNofTanALDECLIARION

OF M. DE WOLTAIRE

TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

[Remitted by him to his Majesty's Minister, at well of help and the banks has been been frankfort, 1753.]

[ad I at navy and yell of each and a stime.

I AM dying, and I protest before God and man that, being no longer in the service of his majesty the king of Prussa, I am not the less attached to his interest, nor less ready to obey his pleasure for the short time I have to live.

He arrested me at Frankfort for a collection of his poetry, of which he made

lague. On his return from the Mar-"

made me a prefent, and I remained in prison till the book was brought from Hamburg. It have restored to the king's minister, at Frankfort, all the letters of his majesty which I had preserved as precious marks of the goodness with which he had honoured me. As Paris I will restore all the other letters which may be demanded by him any main and an administration of homes of homes

tract which he had deigned to make with me. I am certainly ready to return it with all the rest; and, as soon as it shall be found, I will restore it or cause it to be restored. This writing, which

which was not a contract but altogether the effect of the king's goodhess, and which has been without any effect, was on a peice of paper one half dess than that which d'Arget took from my chamber to other king's apartment at Potsdam out icontained mothing more than thanks on my partifor the pension which his majesty had granted me with the permission of the king my master, for that which he had also granted to my neice after my death, lands for the cross, and chamberlain's key.

The king of Profits deigned to write at the bottom of this ferap of paper, as well as I remember: I fign with great

with the. I am certainly ready to re-

spleasure spleasure

pleasure the grant which I have designed to make for more than fifteen years past. This paper, absolutely useless to his majesty, to myself, and the public, shall assured by be returned as soon as it can be found among my other papers. I nell ther can not will make the least use of it; and, to remove all suspición, I declare myself guilty of treason toward the king of France, my master, and the king of Prussia if I do not deliver up this paper the instant it shall fall into hands do mand and a begildo

My neice, who attends me in my fickhels, engages under the fame oath to restore it if it shall come into her possession; and till I can examine my Vor. II.

P papers

Dispers

papers at Paris I entirely annul the faid writing. I declare that I have no claim on his majesty the king of Prussia; and, in my present cruel situation, I look for nothing except the compassion which his greatness of mind owes to a dying man who has hazarded and loft all by his attachment to his majesty. who has served him with zeal, and has been useful to him but has never failed in respect to his person, and who relies on the goodness of his heart. I am. obliged to dictate, being unable to write. I fign, with the profoundest respect, the purest innocence, and the most lively grief, and at it it supported

De BRIATLOVI Till'T can examine my

LES

chiacolist virile people generalization and accom-

Sous an righnieux eleleveger marza I

## LES J'AI VU,

Attibués faussement à M. de Voltaire, et qui le firent mettre à le Bastille, sous la régence, en 1716\*.

I'ai vo des magificate vexer touteb les villes

TRISTES et lugubres objets,
J'ai vu la Bastille et Vincennes,

Le Châtelet, Bicêtre, et mille prisons pleines De braves citoyens, de fidelles sujets:

J'ai vu la liberté ravie,

De la droite raison la règle poursuivie :

The trans of the hands race, with arms 17 at

† Oh fight of gloomy woe! I have seen the Bastile, Vincennes, the Châtelet, the Bicêtre, and a thousand other prisons gorged with brave citizens and faithful subjects. I have seen freedom in chains,

\* Falsely attributed to M. de Voltaire; for which during the regency he was sent to the Bastile, in the year 1716.

Sing.

P 2

and

Sous un rigoureux esclavage:

J'ai vu le foldat rugissant

Crever de faim, de soif, de dépit et de rage;

J'ai vu les sages contredits,

Leurs remontrances inutiles:

J'ai vu des magistrats vexer toutes les villes

Par des impôts crians et d'injustes édits :

J'ai vu sous l'habit d'une semme Un démon nous donner la loi,

Sacrifier son Dieu, sa religion, son ame Pour séduire l'esprit d'un trop crédule roi;

l'ai vu la liberté ravie, eldanavande emmon nu uv is'l'an mi la droité raifon la règle poursuivie :

and the people groaning in rigorous bondage. I have feen fages counteracted, and their remon-firances of no effect. I have feen magistrates oppress the kingdom by the worst of taxes and unjust edicts. I have feen a demon govern in a woman's form, and facrifice her God, her religion, and her foul, to seduce the mind of a too credulous

de reserve Madamo de Maintenon. The sear 1716.

ban

king,

Ce barbare ennemi de tout le genre-humain, Exercer dans Paris, les armes à la main,

Une police abominable : Salb uv in ]

J'ai vu les tyrans impunis : 2507 le die,

J'ai vu les gens d'honneur persécutés, bannis: J'ai vu même l'erreur en tous lieux triomphante, La vérité trahie, et la foi chancellante:

Se vendre, of ilive thich upil sluy is Longe

J'ai vu Port-royal aboli; ib sol uv ic'l

J'ai yu l'action la plus noire ad uvis [

Qui puisse jamais arriver; 1 36 ov is [

temps

which

L'eau les divin qui les anime.

king. I have feen a man of horrort, the barbarous enemy of the human race, with arms in his
hand exercifing at Paris authority the most abominable. I have feen tyrants unpunished, and men
of honour perfecuted and in exile. I have feen
error every where triumphant, truth betrayed, and
faith with staggering steps. I have feen holy places
defiled, and Port-Royal abolished. I have feen the
blackest act that ever can be committed; not all

his accarried age, I have feen that Card

† M. D'Argenson.

MEMOTES

#### 8214 23 A SELECTION OF

L'eau de tout l'Océan ne pourrait la laver, Et nos derniers neveux auront peine à la croire: J'ai vu dans ce séjour par la grâce habité,

Des facriléges, des profanes

Remuer et tourmenter les mânes

Des corps marqués au sceau de l'immortalité.

Ce n'est pas tout encor; j'ai vu la prélature

Se vendre, ou devenir le prix de l'imposture:

J'ai vu les dignités en proie aux ignorans:

J'ai vu les gens de rien tenir les premiers rangs:

J'ai vu de saints prélats devenir la victime

L'ai vu de saints prélats devenir la victime

L'ai vu de saints prélats devenir la victime

the recurred appropriate O temps!

COTO S

the waters of the ocean could wash away its guilt, nor will future generations think it credible. I have seen, in the pure abodes of mercy, sacrilegious and prophane hands disturb the seal of immortality! Nor is this all. I have seen the mitre bought and fold, or made the reward of imposture. I have seen high dignities the prey of the ignorant, and base men holding the highest rank. I have seen holy prelates fall a facrisice to the divine ardour by which

\*\*\*

O temps! ô mœurs! j'ai vu dans ce siècle maudit Ce cardinal, l'ornement de la France Plus grand encor, plus saint qu'on ne le dit, Ressentir les essets d'une horrible vengeance:

J'ai vu l'hypocrite honoré:

J'ai vu, c'est tout dire, le jésuite adoré.

J'ai vu ces maux sous le règne funeste D'un prince que jadis la colère céleste Accorda, par vengeance, à nos désirs ardens:

J'ai vu ces maux, et je n'ai pas vingt ans.

which they were animated. Oh times! Oh manners! In this accursed age, I have seen that Cardinal who is the ornament of France, more great and holy even than same reports him, seel the most horrible effects of vengeance. I have seen the hypocrite honoured, and in a word the jesuit adored. These evils I have seen, during the reign of a Prince whom heavenly wrath in vengeance formerly granted to our ardent wish. These evils have I seen, yet the age of twenty have not passed.

END OF THE JUSTIFICATORY PIECES.

MEMOIRS

IUSTIFICATORY PIECES.

sau de rout l'Océda de Boor at la laver, O temps! ô meurs! j'ai vudans cé siècle mandit
Ce cardinal, l'ornement de la France, at

- Plus grand encor, plus faint qu'on ne le dit,

Resentir les esfets d'une horrible vengeance:

'ai vu l'hypocrire honoré;, squessout

'ai vu, c'est tout dire, le jésuite adoré.

D'un prince que jadis la colère célefle;

Accorda, par vengeance, à nos desirs and ens:

J'ai vu ces maux, et je n'ai pas vingt ans.

which they were animated a Oh timest? Oh manners! In this accurred age, I have feen that Cardinal who is the ornament of France, more great and holy even than fame reports him, feel the moft horrible effects of vengeance. I have leen the hypocrite honoured, and in a word the jeldit adored. Thefer evils' I have feen, during the reign of a Prince whom heavenly wrath in vengeance formerly granted to our ardent with. Theft evils. have I feen, yet the age of twenty have not palled." Add trafe man holding the highest tank. I Are free

END OF THE INSTIBICATORY PRECES.

MEMOIRS

## MEMOIRS

M E M O I R S

WHITCH I' I'F SELE

VOLTATRE Entertude to retir Manner, of bad books
printed and approbation of Cenfors and the privilege of the King of
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
the c-bad and particulantly plaging for seate
ed, and of the mean arts, plaging for, and
large making which differences literature. In the pass a 7 2, 1 meet with a

## MEMOIRS

Continued to be an in the form that of the last

County Transport to the New York of the County

AHT TO THE

L I F E

TO.

The state of the s

LOR CHEST SHOP TO THE STATE OF

### VOLTAIRE.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

# MEMOLES

lation to go with the and freed latinal

#### VIV O IL T ABIDE BAR

#### WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This Lady was no other than the

and turnels of the mould be the min

I WAS tired of the lazy and turbutlent life led at Paris, of the multitude of Petit-Maitres, of bad books
printed with the approbation of Cenfors and the privilege of the King, of
the cabals had parties among the learned, and of the mean arts, plagiatism, and
book making which dishonour diterature. In the year 1733, I met withoa

Harr

young lady who happened to think nearly as I did, and who took a refolution to go with me and spend several years in the country, there to cultivate her understanding, far from the harry and tumult of the world.

La variation of Laboration

This Lady was no other than the Marchione's de Châtelet, who, of all the women in France, had a mind the most capable of the different branches of science. Her father, the Baron de Breteuil, had taught her Latin, which she understood as perfectly as Madame Dacier. She knew by rote the most beautiful passages in Horace, Virgil, and Lucretius, and all the philosophical works

of

of Cicero were familiar to her at Herinclinations were more strongly bent to?
wards the mathematics and metaphysics
than any other studies, and seldom have
there been united in the same person so
much justness of discernment, and elegance of taste, with so ardent a desire
of information.

Jerrich, who came to philosophize in

Yet, notwithstanding her love of literature, she was not the less fond of the world, and those amusements which were adapted to her sex and age: she, however, determined to quit them all, and go and bury herself in an old minous shateau, upon the borders of Champague and Lorraine, and situated in a barren

B 2

3011

and

the omeganted, and embellished with the omeganted, and embellished with the omeganted, and embellished with a gallest a gallest a gallest, and formed a very good collection of natural history; hald to which, we had a library mot hiddly furnished.

We were vilited by leveral of the learned, who came to philosophize in chief certain imong others we had the celebrated Köenig for two entire years, which has fined died Professor at the Highest and Librarian to her Highness the Princess of Coange. Manpertuis come also, with John Bernouilli; and there it was that Manpertuis who was born the most jealous of all human beings,

which has been to him exceedingly

I taught English to Madame du Chatelet, who; in allout thier months, hinderstood it as well as I did, and went Newton, Locke, and Pope, with equal eafe. She learnt Italian likewife in foon. We read all the works of Talle and Ariofto together, fo that when Algarotticame to Cirey, where he finished his Neutonianifino par le Dame, The Indies Newton [] he found her difficiently skilful in his own language to give him fome very excellent information by which be profited. Algarattimes of Vis actian, the fon of a very rich tradef-

B 3

man,

mon.

over Europe, knew a little of every thing, and gave to every thing a grace.

and this our delightful retreat we fought only infruction, and troubled not ourfelves concerning what paffed in the rest of the world. We long employed all our attention and powersupon Leibnitz and Newton: Madame du Châtelet attached herfelf full to Leibnitz, and explained one part of his lystem, in a book exceedingly well written, entitled Institutions de Phylique, She did not feek to decorate philosophy with ornaments to which philosophy is a strangery fuch affectation nonce was part of her character, which

was

was masculine and just. The properties of her style were clearness, precision, and elegance. If it be ever possible to give the semblance of truth to the ideas of Leibnitz, it will be found in that books but at present sew people trouble themselves to know how or what Leibnitz thought.

"Healted chan a pastor to conscious

abandoned system, and applied herself to the discoveries of the great Newton; she translated his whole book on the Principles of the Mathematics into French; and when she had afterwards enlarged her knowledge, she added to this book, which so sew people under-

B 4

850800

flood,

Rood, an Algebraical Commentary, which likewife is not to be undershood by common readers. M. Clairant, one of our best Geometricians, has carefully reviewed this Commentary, an edition of it was begun, and it is not to the honour of the age, that it was never finished.

with the first prince because his less than the

At Girey we cultivated all the arts; it was their I composed Maire, Méropé, Refinit Prodique, and Mahomet. For her use I wrote an Essay on Universal History, from the Age of Charlemagne to the present all chose the epocha of Charlemagne, because it was the point of time which Bollinet Roppedat, and because

cause I durit not again treat a subject already handled by to great a master.

Madame the Châtelet, however, was far from fatisfied with the Universal History of this prelate, the thought it eloquent only, and was provoked to find that the labours of Boffuet were all wasted upon a nation to despicable as the Jewish.

After having spent six years in this retreat, in the midst of the arts and sciences, we were obliged to go to Brussels, where the family of du Châtele had long been embroiled in a law-suit with the family of Honsbrouk.

。特别知识

Here

Fiete I had the good fortune to meet wither grandlen of the illustrious and unfortunate Grand Pensioner De Wit, who was First Profident of the Chamber of Accounts, and had one of the finest libraries in Europe, which was of great whe to me in a writing my divisoral History, in a writing my divisoral History, in a surodal and that had

But I had a still superlor happiness at Brussels, and which gave me infinite pleasure. I terminated the law-suit, by an accommodation, in which the two samilies had been ruining each other with expences for near fixty years, and gained two hundred and twenty thousand livres paid in ready money to the Marquis du Châtelet.

While

While Premained at Briffels, and in the year 1740, the unpolified Kingsof Pruffia, Frederick-William, the mol intolerant of all Kings; and beyond contradiction the Hoad Page land the richest in ready money, died in Berlin, His Ion, who has fince gand ed to fingular a kind of reputation. had then held a tolerably regular colrespondence with me for above sour years. The world never perhaps beliefe a father and fon who less retembles each other than these two Monarans. tenant did not pay this edilector again

The father was an ablodute Vandal, who thought of no other thing, dufing his whole reign, than amaking of money, and

modernainminutes father leaft possible lemente the fault bleiers in Europe. Mayer were fubjects poorer, or King more rich. He bought up at a despisable price the chates of a great part of the Nability, who foun devouved the little money they got for them, above helf of which returned to the Royal coffers by means of the duties upon confunctions Al the King's lands were formul out to tax gatherers, who held the double office of Excilence and Judges infompch, that if a landed tenant did not pay this collector upon the very day appointed, he put or his Judge's robe, and condemned the deliequent in double the fum. It must be bus

he oblimed, that if this ince Facileman and Judge did not populse King
by the left day of the month, the day
following he was himful tobliged at
pay double to the King and to believe
the control of t

any where near the Royal demains, or commit any other percentille? he was inflantly condemned to pay a limit was a poor girl found guilty of many a child? the father in the motion, we solve of the girls relation, were solliged to pay his Majary for the gallows.

The

The Baronnels of Kniphamien, who at that time was the nicheft widow in Beilin, that is to fay, the had between three and four hundred al year, was accused of having brought one of the King's subjects clandestinely into the world in the second year of her widowhood, His Majesty thersupon wrote her a letter, with his own hand, wherein be informed her it was necessary, if the meant to fave her honour, and preferve her character, the must immediately fend him thirty thousand livres (12501) This fum the was obliged to borrow, and was ruined.

He.

He had an Amballador at the Hague, whole name was Luisius; and certainly of all the Ambaffadors that appentained to royalty, he was paid the worft. This poor man, that he might be able to keep a fire, had cut down fome trees in the garden of Hous-lardick, which then appertained to the Royal-house of Prusha; His mextidifpatches brought him word that the King, bis gracious Sovereign, had Stopped, on this account, a year's falary to defray his damages, and Luisos, in a fit of delpair, cut his throat with the only razor helhad. An old valet, happening to come in, called affiftance, and unhappily for him faved his life. 1 afterwards met with his Excellency at 1514 the

917

the Hague, and gave him alms at a gate of the Palace, which is called the Old Court, and which belonged to the King of Pruffia, where this paor Amballador had lived twelve years.

Turkey, it must be consessed, is a Republic, when compared to the despotism exercised by this Frederic-William.

that the King is received 3000 from the Al

a frequency and many distributed in the second

It was by such like means, only, that he could, in a reign of twenty-eight years, load the cellars of his Palace at Berlin with a hundred and twenty millions of crowns (fifteen millions farfling), all well casked up in barrels, hooped with iron.

He

the grand spartment of the Palace with heavy articles of melly three it which the worth of the workman furpaffed not the sterling of nature. He gave to the Queen his wife, in charge that is, a cabinet, the contents of which, even to the costee-pot, were all gold.

The Monarch used to walk from his Palace cloathed in an old blue coat, with copper buttons, half way down his thighs, and when he bought a new one, these buttons were made to serve again. It was in this dress that his Majesty, armed with a huge serjeant's cane, marched forth every day to review his regiment

Entone to the borders of Africa It has a

Beautign

greatest There giants were his greatest things for which the Ventuc with heaviest expense.

of this regiment were none of them less than fever feet high, and he fent to purchase them from the farther parts of Europe to the borders of Alia. I have been forme of them lines his death.

The King, his fon, who loved handfome, and not gigantic men, had given
thole I law to the Queen, his wife, to
ferve in quality of Heidaques. I remember they accompanied the old flate
couch, which preceded the Marquis de

Beauvau.

Beauvau, who came to compliment the new King in the month of November, 1740. The late Ling Prederic William, who had formerly fold all the maginificent furniture left by his father, never could find a purchaser for that enormous ungilt coach. The Heiduques, who walked on each side to support it, in case it should fall, shook hands with each other over the roof.

After Frederic-William had reviewed his giants, he used to walk through
the town, and every body fied beforehim
full speed. If he happened to meet a
woman, he would demand why the staid
idling her time in the streets, and ex-

the at the of being and well die, aley

Ce

claim,

thing Court has take on you less things as less than a less than the factor of the same has a which are analyzance be would accompany with a bearty box on the car, a kick in the grein, or a few well applied firokes on the fhoulders with his cane.

The boly Minites of the Gospel were treated also in exactly the same style, if they happened to take a fancy to come upon the parade.

We may easily imagine, what would be the aftonishment and vertation of a Vandal, like this, to find he had a son endowed with wit, grace, and good breeding;

breeding; who delighted to bear the Teager in the acquirenter of knowledge. and who made verter this and lead fet their to music." IP he caughe has with a book in his hand, he threw it in the fire or playing son the flute, he broke his intrument; and fondentes treated his Royal Inglinets, 25 He treated the ladies and the preactices when he thet with them on the parades (1991) daughter of the finte Baronels of The Prince, weary of the attentions of to kind a father, determined one fine morning, in 1730, to clope, with out well knowing whether he would by to France or England. Paternal cetogomy had deprived him of the power com

bei the slipe in the style, of san and be neven an Laglibricadalman, and be wasphliged to be wasphliged to be wasphliged.

with a book in his hand, he threw hin Two young gentlemen, both very smisble one pamed Kati the other Keit, were to accompany hims. Kat mas the only son of an brave. General Officer, and Keit had married the daughter of the fame Baroness of Kniphaussen, who had paid the ten thousand stowns shout the childmaking hufines before mentioned. The day and hopy were appointed; the father was informed of the whole affair. and the Prince and his two travelling

com-

constituent of paternal affection, afternance

The King believed at first, that the Ring believed at first, that the Phintes Wilhelmina his slottesters who was afterwards married to the Phinte Margrane of Receipth of Security and in the Plots bands as he was remarks blesser different by the executive branch of inflice, he protected as kickines and of a large, wistless special characters the floor to the sackings. The Queen Mather who was present at this emplois, with greatelf flexibly favor her, by each with greatelf flexibly favor her, by each

bus C4 which

the was making the tries let the Princes

inghold of her petitions at them

AND STATE OF STATE OF

whole we made a with the terrony tire as a mark of paternal affection, and which the did me the honour to thew me. The King believed at fully that the of The Prince had a Tork of miffiels. the daughter of a school matter, of the town of Brande boiling, Whie had fettled at Potedum This gift placed to beauty it upon the harpicord? and the Prince becompanied her beith kis Bute. He really brangued himself indivie, but in this the was depotoed whis avocation wastemate with the fall years Plowered ed he shall, predended a beind of passion, therKing, this duties of drought proper that the detailed thousand in the tour of Batzdin, conducted by the hangman, which and

and ordered her to be whipped the prefence of his fon. has and made in the

After he had regaled him with this diverting spectacle, he made a transfer of him to the citadel of Custrin, which was situated in the midst of a marsh. Here he was shut up, without a single servant, for the space of six months, in a fort of dungeon, at the end of which time he was allowed a soldier as an attendant.

This foldier, who was young, well made, handsome, and played upon the flute, had more ways than one of amusing the royal prisoner. So many fine qualities have made his fortune; and I

have

have fince known him, at once Valet de Chambre and first Minister, with all the insolence which two such posts may be supposed to inspire. It would be supposed to inspire.

diverting speciacle, he made a transfer

The Prince had been some weeks in his palace at Cultrin, when one day an old officer, followed by four grenadiers, entered his chamber, weeping. Frederic had no doubt he was going to be made a head fhorter; but the officer still in tears, ordered the grenadiers to take him to the window, and hold his head out of it, that he might be obliged to look on the execution of concil aven o his friend Kat, upon a scaffold expresly built there for that purpole. He faw. fretched wed

Aretched out his hand, and fainted. The father was present at this exhibition, as he had been at that of the girl's whipping bout.

Keit, the other confident, had fled into Holland, whither the King difpatched his military mellengers to 
feize him. He escaped merely by a 
minute, embarked for Portugal, and 
there remained till the death of the 
most clement Frederic-William.

It was not the King's intention to have stopped there; his design was to have beheaded the Prince. He considered that he had three other sons, not one of whom wrote verses, and that they were sufficient

- Handle Cornell

Assistant Control of the Control of

**ब्याहर किया** 

ovitz, elded lod led

Suffered before both had standshood to had

Pitcheide ett antige

Smooth Region and the second

less bleautest red

all legitly that the

ageatly avillable and the second

Redian exponenties of law liefder which of noting mix substitutions in a that his own patentil without in a fall of new could at any large full accept the patential would at any large full accept the patential fall of the could at any large full acceptance of the could accept t

The Emperil Charles at the least 1800.

ever, precent at that the Prince Royal,

And the second and th

Market of Burning, and of whom the strikes, which he came to the throne, are a hideous portrait, in the history of his father, which he injected in some thirty.

thirty copies of his Memoires de Brandebourg \*: Who would not, after this, ferve Princes, and prevent fyrants from cutting off their heads?

r. sconfingness on king libbiech.

After eighteen months imprisonment, the solicitations of the Emperor, and the tears of the Queen, obtained the Prince his liberty; and he immediately began to make verses, and write music more than ever. He read Leibnitz, and even Wolf, whom he called a compiler of trash, and devoted himself to the whole circle of sciences at once.

record to the threek.

valida

I gave the Elector Palatine the copy of this work, which the King of Prussia presented to me.

I took

As the King, his father, fuffered him to have very little to do with the national affairs, or as there rather, indeed, were no fuch affairs in a government the whole business of which was reviews, he employed his leifure in writing to thosemen of letters in France. who were fomething known in the world. These letters were some in verse, and others were treatises of metaphysics, history, and politics. He treated me as a fomething divine, and I him as a Solomon: Epithets cost us nothing. They have printed fome of these ridiculous things in a collection of my works, and happily they have not printed the thirtieth part of them.

took the liberty to fend him an exceedingly beautiful ink-stand; he had the bounty to present me with a few gew-gaws of amber, and all the wits of the Parisian coffee-houses imagined with horror my fortune was made.

Ing, who was likewise a rhymer, and of course a savourite with Frederic, was dispatched from the frontiers of Pomerania to us at Cirey. We prepared a seast for him, and I made a sine illumination, the lights of which composed the cypher, and the name of the Prince Royal, with this device, l'Esperance du genre humain:—" The hope of all nations."

For my own part, had I been inclined to indulge personal hopes, I had great reason so to do; for my Prince always called me his dear friend, in his letters, and spoke frequently of the folial marks of friendship which he designed for me as soon as he should mount the throne. I

I was at Bruffels, and he began his reign by sending an Ambassador Extraordinary to France; one Camas, who had lost an arm, formerly a French resugee, and then an officer in the Prussian army. He said that, as there was a Minister from the French court at Berlin, who had but one hand, he, that he might acquit

quit himself of all obligation towards the Most Christian King, had sent him an Ambassador with only one arm:

coffed me his light which, in his letters,

Lin inn, dispatched a lad to me, whom he had created his page, to tell me that he was too much fatigued to come to my honse, and therefore begged I would come to him instantly, he having the sinch, greatest, and most magnificent present that ever was presented, to make me on the part of the King his master. Run—run as fast as you can, said Madama do Châtelet, he has assuredly sent you the diamonds of the crown.

hat his one hand, he that he mirht ac-

duit.

Away

- Away bears and formi my Amb dery whose only briggage was a finally keg of wine, tied behind his chaife, fent from the tellar of the late King by the teigning Monarch with a foral come mand for me; toudrink vel chipered myfelf in protestations of afforig and gratifiede for thefe liquid marks of his Majesty's bounty, instead of the folial ones I had been saught to expect; and divided my beg with Canasute venturi profe, written in a tafte something fini-- My Selonare was then an Sunfbourge; the whim had taken him white he was viliting his long and namew land, which extends from Guelders to the Baltic ocean, that he would come incomitte to Tool A. as D 2 VICW

it withe frontiers and troops of France. This pleasure he enjoyed at Strasbourg where he went by the name of Count du Four a Lord of Bohemia. His brother. the Prince Royal, who was with him, had also his travelling title; and Algaroti, who already had attached humfelf to him; was the only one who went unmarked. his Majeffy's bounty, inflead of the folid bullis Majesty sent me a history of his journey to Bruffels, half verse, half profe, written in a taste something similar to that of Bachaumont and Chapelle, that is to fay, as fimilar as a King of Pruffa's could be supposed to be. The following are extracts from his octan, that he would come incornation 66 After VICW  $\cdot$   $\cdot$   $\cdot$ 

- -14 After these abominable roads, we
- were obliged to put up a full more
- abominable inns. and Mocalini aldeniveride
  - er Ochers suspect we're civil thieves;
  - "Hengry and cold, and late at night
  - " Each thieviff hoft beheld our plight A
- And each with more than frugal fift.
  - " (Stew'd first in most insernal mist)
  - " Would poison us, and after rob us,
- Happy to think how they could fob us
- Oh times! when robbing is to compaon!
- "Oh age! how wide from age of Remail,
- ediven to an absolute neething of make
- Roads frightful, food bad, drink
- " worfe. This was not all we mee.
- " with many accidents; and to be fure
- " our equipage must have fomething
- " very odd about it, for every place we.

a Uthan

D 3 s paffed

-see Activities to palaging thibasis

- " One stares, and Monarchi us besieves, de
- " Others suspect we're civil thieves;
- Some mink as thre fer looke from college,
  - " And taget lift of further knowledge," "
  - " They droud and halle, and will to make us,
  - " (Stew. endog-inoon is sque verse verse) "
    " Would poilon us, and after rob us,
  - "The matter of the polishoule at Kall
- " having affored us there was no fafety
- without passports, and feeing we were
- " driven to an absolute necessity of mak-
- ing them for ourfelves, or of not en-
- " tering Stridbearg; we were e'en forced
- and this thift, in the execution of which,"
- Title Proline aims, which I had upod'
- Thy feal, were marvelloully uteful!

" We

balled 's

- We arrived at Strafbourg, and the Western Gerfaire de la douase and the Wiston poets a series de la douase and the Printer of series de la douase and the Printer of series de la douase and the Miston la douase and the metal look with total and forecase on the metal
  - "The rascals found themselves in clover, and plant to
  - "With one eye read our passports over,
  - " And fix'd the other on our purfe,
  - " Determin'd we should reimburse
  - or Their pains, with guineas good and many;
  - Thus gold, with which Jove bought Mis Danet
  - Thus gold, with which your mighty Calar
  - Govern'd the world with wond'none cafe, Sir;
  - " Gold, greater far than all the noddies,
  - "Ycleped or either God or Goddess,
  - " Soon brought the scoundrels to adore us,
  - " And ope the gates of Strafbourg for us

We

Perhaps it is impossible to render the true spirit of shade extracts, and others intered in their Memoirs, without appearing

not yet become the best of all possible poets, and that his philosophy did not look with total indifference on the metal of which his father had made such ample provision.

From Strafbourg he went to visit his territories in the Lower Germany, and fent me word he would come incognito to fee me at Bruffels. We prepared elegant apartments for him in the little Chateau de Meuse, two leagues from Cleves. He informed me, he expected

pearing sicher flupid, or extravagant; though liberties have been taken in the flyle, which would scarcely be justifiable in gener parts of the work.

I should make the first advances, and accordingly I went to pay him my most profound respects it and to the state of the

indecidite was to be a first of

Maupertuis, who had already formed his plant having the mania of becoming President of an Academy upon him, thed presented himself, and was lodged with Alganoti and Keizerling in one of the garrets of this palace. One foldier was the only guard I found. The Privy-Counfellor and Minister of State, Rambonet, was walking in the court-yard, blowing his fingers. He had on a pair of large, dirty, coarse ruffles, a hat all in holes, and an old judge's wig, one fide of which hung into his pocket, and the other scarcely dealosty couched his thoulder. They informed me, this man was charged with a flate affair of great importance, and to indeed he was.

Maupor this, who had already formed

primase conducted into his Majesty's apartment; ip which I found nothing but four bare walls. By the light of a bougie, I perceived a fmall truckle bed, two feet and a half wide, in a closet, upon which lay a little man, wrapped up in a drowing gown of blue cloth. It was his Desjelly, who lay fweating and fhaking, beneath a beggarly coverlet, in a vio bent ague fit. I made my bow, and began my acquaintance by feeling his pulle, as if I had been his first physician, distancely seedly The

himself, and the down to table with Algonoil, Keizerling, Maupertuie, the Ambellador to the States General, and myself; where, at supper, we treated most profoundly on the immortality of the foul, natural liberty, and the Madrograms of Plato.

ing that a King with what the ped, and

While we were thus philosophizing apon freedom, the Privy-Counselled Rambonet, was mounted upon a post-horse, and riding all night towards Liege, at the gates of which he arrived the next day, where he proclaimed, with sound of trumpet, the name of the King his master, while two thousand soldiers from Vester, while two thousand soldiers from Vester from Vester

food I

fel were laying the city of Liege under contribution. The pretext for this fine expedition was certain rights, which his Majefty pretended to have over a part of the fuburbs. It was to me he committed the talk of drawing up the manifelto, which I performed as well as the nature of the case would let me; never suspecting that a King, with whom I fupped, and who called me his friend, could possibly be in the wrong. The affair was foon brought to a conclusion, by the payment of a million of livres, which he exacted in good hard ducats, and which served to defray the expenses of his tour to Strafbburg, concerning which he complained fo loudly in his poetic profe epifile.

I foon

he had wit, an agreeable manner, and was moreover, a King; which is a cine cumftance of feduction hardly to be vanquished by human weakness. Generally speaking, it is the employment of men of letters to flatter Kings; but in this instance, I was praised by a King, from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot, at the same time that I was libelled, at least once a week, by the Abbé Des-Fontaines, and other Grub-street poets of Paris.

Some time before the death of his father, the King of Pruffia thought proper to write against the principles of Machiavel.

eldersons and black

Machiavel. Had Machiavel had a Prince for a pupil, the very first thing he would have been so to write. The Prince Royal, however, was not master of so much finesse, he really meant what he wrote; but it was before he was a King, and while his sather gave him no great reason to fall in love with despotic power. He praised moderation and justice with his whole soul; and in the ardopr of his enthusiasin, looked upon all usurpation as an absolute crime.

Profes to have it corrected and printed;
and I had already made a prefent of it to
a Dutch

building disease to be a decree

I re-

of the greatest knaves of his profession.

I could not help feeling some removes at being concerned in printing this Anti-Machiavelian book, at the very moment the King of Prussia, who had a hundred millions in his coffers, was robbing the poor people at Liege of another, by the hands of the Privy-Counseller Rambonst.

I imagined my Solomon would not ftop there. His father had left him fireyfix thousand four hundred men, all complete, and excellent troops. He was bufily augmenting them, and appeared to have a valt inclination to give them employment the very full opportunity:

direction

salfill idea for adally theate side with

Prepresented to him, that perhaps it was not altogether prudent to print his book just at the time the world might reproach him with having violated the principles he taught; and he permitted me to ftop the impression. I accordingly took a journey into Holland, purpofely to do him this trifling fervice; but the bookfeller demanded fo much money, that his Majesty, who was not, in the bottom of his heart, vexed to fee himfelf in print, was better pleased to be so for nothing, than to pay for not being for

this bufiness, Charles the Sixth died, in the month of October, 1740, of an indigestion,

plete, and excellent troops, He was

digestion, occasioned by eating champignone, which brought on an apople of
and this plate of champignone changed
the destiny of European It was presently
evident, that Frederic the third, King of
Prussia, was not so great an enemy to
Machiavel as the Prince Royal appeared
to have been dwared and to have seen dwared

lerget for let him the.

Although he had then conceived the project of his invation of Silelia, he did not the less neglect to invite me to his court; but I had before given him to understand I could not come to stay with him; that I deemed it a duty to prefer friendship to ambition; that I was attached to Madame, dut/Châtelet, and was not if the Madame, dut/Châtelet, and was not it.

that the liberty I took, though for his own part he did not love the Ladies. I went to pay him a wift in Ottober, and the Cardinal de Fleury with mera long letter, full of praises of the Anti-Machinetel, and of the author, which I did not forget to let him see.

Alghough he had then condeived the

He had already afferbled his troops, set not one of his Generals or Ministers could penetrate into his deligns. The Marquis de Beauvau, who was fent to compliment him on his accellion, believed he meant to declars against Dance, in favour of Maria Théreils, Quéen of Hungary

Charles the Sixth; and to Support the election of Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tulcany, and husband of that Queen, to the Empire, Supposing he might thence denive great advantages.

I had more reason than any person to suppose, the new-crowned King of Prussa means to espouse this party; for three months before, he had sent me a political differentian, after his mainter, wherein he considered France as the natural enemy and depredator of Germany. But it was consistent with him to do the silved contrary of what he said or wrote; not from dissimulation, but because he spoke

cunions

and wrote with one kind of enthulialin, and afterwards afted with another.

He departed on the 15th of December, with the quartan ague, for the conquest of Silesia, at the head of thirty thousand combatants, well disciplined, and well accoutred. As he mounted his horse, he said to the Marquis de Beauvau, Maria Theresa's Minister, "I am going to play your game; should the trumpsfall into our hands, we will divide the winnings."

He has fince that written the history of that conquest, and he shewed me the whole of it. Here follows one of the curious

sall by edalocol Germany. But is was

curious paragraphs, in the introduction to these annals, which I, in preference, carefully transcribed, as a thing unique in its kind.

"Add to the foregoing confiderations, I had troops entirely prepared to act; this, the fulness of my treations, and the vivacity of my character, were the reasons why I made war upon Maria-Theresa, Queen of Bostonia and Hungary. "Institution of Bostonia and Hungary."

And a few lines after, he has these very words attached a few lines after, he has these

Ambition, interest, and a desire to make the world speak of me, vanParimorale servers which I, in prefered corrected are striked as a thing unique

from the time that conquerors, or first were, to the prefent hour. I believe he is the only one who has ever done himself thus much justice. Never man, perhaps, felt reason more forcibly, or littened more attentively to his passions; but this minutare of a philosophic mind, and a disorderly imagination, have ever composed his character.

And a few lines after, he has thefe

It is much to be regretted that I prevailed on him to omit these passages, when I afterwards corrected his works;

es quibled

a con-

passed down to policity, and have for ted to shew upon what motives the generality of wars are founded. We suchdra, poets, historians, and academician declarers, celebrate these sine exploits; but here is a monarch who performs and condemns them.

wellshot her accelous, and whole life the

His troops had already entered Silefor, when his Minister at Vienna, the Baron de Getter, made the very impolite proposal to Maria-Therefa, of ceding, with a good grace, to the Elector and King his master, three-fourths of that province: for which his Prussan Majesty

E 4

bus

would

Condesid

palled dend her three millions of crowns; and make her hydband Emperor. I balled to thew upon what met we the generali-

a Maria-Therefa, who at that time had neither troops, money, nor credit, was notwithstanding inflexible; she rather chole toriff the lois of all, than crouch to a Prince whom the looked upon as the vallal of her ancestors, and whose life the Emperor, her father, had faved. Her Generals could feareely muster twenty thousand men. Marshal Neuperg, who commanded them, forced the King of Pruffia to give battle under the walls of Neiffe. The Pruffian cavalry was at full put to the rout by the Austrian; bluow was and

and the King, who was not accustomed to fland fire, fled at the first shock as far as Opeleim, twelve long leagues from the preparing to render the unstated borblad his own dominions, when one of his - Maupertuis, who hoped to make his fortune inch hurry, was in the fuit of the Monarch this campaign limagining that the King would at least find him a horse. But this was not the royal cuftom. Man pertuis bought an afs for two ducats, on the day of battle, and fled with all his might after his Majesty on as-back This steed, however, was presently diftanced, and Maupertuis was taken and stripped by the Austrian hussars and loss pupil of Charles the Twelfth. He turned the Frederic

b Frederic passed the might on a truck beik in a village dehobfe near Ratifor on the confines of Polands whence he was preparing to enter the northern part of his own dominions, when one of his horfemen arrived from the camp at Molwith and informed him he had gained the victory amilhis news was confirmed a quarter of an hour after by an Aid-de Campa and was true enough wall told pertain bought an ala for two ducates an and fishe Pruffian cavalry was bad, the infantry was the bell in Europe; it had hem under the discipline of the old Prince of Anhale for thinty years, i Marthat Schwering who commanded was a pupil of Charles the Twelfth. He turned Frederic the

was fled. The next day his Majesty tame back to his army, and the conquering General was very near being difference.

to my countrymen, in an intelligible

I returned to philosophize in my retreat at Cirey, and passed the winter at
Paris, where I had a multitude of ener
mies; for, having long before written
the History of Charles XII. presented
several successful pieces to the theatre,
and composed an epic poem, I had, of
course, all those who writ either in verse
or prose as persecutors; and as I had the
audacity to write likewise on philosophic
subjects. I of necessity, according to
ancient

I was

ancient utage, was treated as an atheist by all those who are called devotees.

back to his comy, and the conquering

I was the first who had dared develop to my countrymen, in an intelligible ftyle, the discoveries of the great Newton. The Cartesian prejudices, which had taken place of the prejudices of the Peripatetics, were at that time to rooted in the minds of the French, that the Chancellor d'Aguesseau regarded any man whatever who should adopt discoveries made in England, as an enemy to reason and the state. He never would grant a privilege that I might have my Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy printed.

Iwas

Locke; I considered him as the sole reasonable Metaphysician. Above all, I praised that moderation so new, so prodent, and at the same time so daring, where he says, we have not sufficient knowledge to determine or affirm, by the light of reason, that God could not grant the gifts of thought and sensation to a being which we call Material.

The obstinate malignity and intrepial dity of ignorance, with which they sets upon me on this article, cannot be conceived. The principles of Lockehadnever occasioned any disputes in France before, because the Doctors read St. Thomas.

Aquinas

without having the leaft contention of

Aupines

Aguinas and Quenel, and the rest of the world read Romances My foon as 1 had praised this Author, they began to ery out against both him and me. The poor creatures. who were hottest in this dispute, certainly knew very little of ether matter of fpirit. The fact is, we none of as know what or how we are, careent that we are convinced we have motion, life, feniation, and thought, but without having the least conception of how we came by them. The very elements of matter are as much hidden from us as the reft. We are blind creatures. that walk on, groping and reasoning in the darle; and Locke was exceedingly right when he afferted it was uppel

for

for us to determine what the Almighty could or could not do infinitely additional additional and amount in an information in the Albehis, added to the fuccess of my theatrical productions, drew a whole his brary of Pamphlets down upon me, in which they proved I was a bad Poet, and their, and the fon of a Peasant.

an Atherit, and the fon of a Peasant.

and, seminated about to no include a pair

A history of my life was printed, in which this genealogy was inferted—An industrious German took care to collect all the tales of that kind, which had been crammed into the libels they had published against me. They imputed adventures to me with persons I hever know, and withouters that never entited.

I have

I have found while writing this a letter from the Marshal de Richelieu, which informed me of an impudent Lampoon, in which it was proved his wife had given me an elegant peach, with fonething ale, at a time when he had no wife.

At first I took some pleasure in making a collection of these calumnies, but they multiplied to such a degree I was obliged to leave off. Such were the fruits I gathered from my labours: I, however, easily consoled myself; sometimes in my retreat at Cirey, and at others in mixing with the best company.

While the refule of literature overe that making was upon me, Prance was even!

doing the fame upon the Queen of Hungary; and it must be owned; this war was equally unjust; for after having for lemnly flipulated, guaranteed, and fworn to the Pragmatic Sanction of the Emperor Charles VI. and the fuccession of Maria-Terefa to the inheritance of her father, and after having received Lorraine as the purchase of these promises. it does not appear very confiftent with the rights of Nations to break an engagement fo facred. The Cardinal de Fleury was perfuaded out of his pacific meafures; he could not fay, like the King of Pruffia, it was the vivacity of his temper which occasioned him to take arms. This fortunate Prelate reigned when

there, found while writing this a lotter from the Machill de Richdlen, which informed me of an impotent Lampoon, in which it was proved his wife had given me an elegant esach, with fastering alls, at a time when he had no wife.

At first I took some pleasure in making a collection of these calumnies, but they multiplied to such a degree I was obliged to leave off. Such were the fruits I gathered from my labours: I, however, casily consoled myself; sometimes in my retreat at Cirey, and at others in mixing with the best company.

While the refule of literature were thus making was upon me, France was evel!

doing the lane upon the Queen of Fund gary | and it must be owned this war was equally unjust; for after having for lemnly ftipulated, guaranteed, and fworn to the Pragmatic Sanction of the Emperor Charles VI. and the fuccession of Maria-Terefa to the inheritance of her father, and after having received Lorraine as the purchase of these promises. it does not appear very confident with the rights of Nations to break an engagement fo facred. The Cardinal de Fleury was perfuaded out of his pacific meafures; he could not fay, like the King of Pruffia, it was the vivacity of his temper which occasioned him to take arms. This fortunate Prelate reigned when

MANUE

when he was eighty-fix years of age, but held the reins of Government with a very feeble hand.

Innit Tipalited price predicate there

France was in alliance with the King of Prusia when he seized upon Silesia. Two armies swere fent into Germany at a time when Maria-Terefa had none. One of these primies had penetrated to within five leagues of Vienna, without meeting a fingle opponent. Bohemia was given to the Elector of Bavaria, who was elected Emperor also, after having been created Lieutenant-General of the armies of the King of France. They foon, however, committed all the faults necessary

had gained but' winding of hamolupus

which he himfelf had formed a Lic The King of Prussia, in the mean time, having matured his courage, and duced to the House of Autri. gained several victories, concluded a himfelf firmly feated in peace with the Austrians. Maria, to her ouest, and was happy, while all the infinite regret, gave him up the county of Glatz with Silesia. Having, without ceremony, broke off his alliance with sie tieres ruin rhemfolves France on these conditions, in the month of June, 1742, he writ me word he had put himself under a proper regimen, and should advise the other invalids to do the like.

This Prince was then at the height of his power; having one hundred and ballion F 2 thirty

where he bailt one of the finelt overs-

thirty thousand men under his command accustomed to victory, and the cavalry of which he himself had formed. He se King of Prudia, in the mean drew twice as much from Silelia as it time, having matured his courage, and produced to the House of Austria, saw gained feveral victories, concluded a himself firmly seated in his new conpeace with the Additions. Martia, to her quest, and was happy, while all the other unfinite regret, gave him up the county contending powers were fuffering the without miseries of depredation! Princes in ceremony, broke off his alliance with these times ruin themselves by war-he enriched himself. not June, 1742, he with me word be

He now turned his attention to the embellishment of the city of Berlin, where he built one of the finest opera-houses in Europe, and whither he invited artists of all denominations. He wished

withed to acquire glory of every kind, and to acquire it in the cheepest manner ferts were peopled; and one seldiflog and three villages were formed from His father had refided at Potzdam in a vile old house; he turned it into a par lace. Potzdam became a pleafant town Berlin grew daily more extensive; and the Prussians began to taste the comforts of life, which the late King had entirely neglected. Several people had furniture in their houses, and most even wore shirts, for in the former reign such things were little known. They then wore fleeves and fore-bodies only, tied on with pack thread, and the reigning Monarch had been fo educated.

F a

The

The scene changed as it were by magic; Labedaman became Athens; deferts were peopled; and one hundred and three villages were formed from marther cleared and drained. Nor did he neglect to make verses, and write mufie: I therefore was not to exceedingly wrong in talking him, The Solomon of the North. I gave like this nick name In my Lettors, and he continued long neglected. Several people hist usurer ture in their houles, and most even were that a forth the former reign fach things which little landwn. They then word Previous and fore-bodiles only, fled on win pack thread, and the reigning Monch had been to educated.

## ME.MOTRS

tampe and the property of the

providing class, of Brance Can an are

while I has prompted the transfer better

## VOLTAIRE.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

## PART THE SECOND.

ted is the constant of a second const

CARDINAL de Fleury died the twenty-ninth of February, 1743, at the age of ninety. Never did man come to be Prime-Minister later in life, and never did Prime-Minister keep his place to long. He began his career of good fortune at the age of seventy-three,

F 4

indianic.

by

by being King of France; and so he continued, indisputably, to the day of his death, always affecting the greatest modelty, never amassing riches, and without pomp, forming himself only to reign. He left the reputation of an artful and amiable person, rather than that of a man of genius, and was said to have known the intrigues of a court, better than the affairs of Europe.

I have often seen him at the house of Madame de Villeroi, when he was only the ancient Bishop of the little paltry town of Frejus, of which he was always called Bishop by divine indignation, as may be seen in some of his letters.

Madame

NDINAL de Florie de LANION

Madame de Villeroi was an exceedingly ugly woman, whom he repudiated as foon as ever it was convenient. The Manshal de Villeroi, her husband, who knew not the Bishop had long been the lover of his lady, prevailed on Louis XIV. to name him Preceptor to Louis XV. From Preceptor he became Prime-Minister, and was not backward in contributing to the exile of his benefactor. Ingratitude excepted, he was a tolerably good man; but, as he had no talents himself, he took care to drive away all those who had, be they of what kind they would. Total Advisor with his !!

Several of the Academicians were defirous I should supply his place in the French Ring's supper, who should prenounce the Cardinal's funeral oration at the Academy? His Majesty replied, it should be me; the Dutchess of Chateaurous, his Mistress, would have it so; but the Count de Maurepas, Secretary of State, would not. He was bit with a foolish tage of quarrelling with all the Mistresses of this Master, and found the effects of this Master, and found the effects of this diffease.

An old idiot, who was Preceptor to the Dauphin, formerly a Theatine Monk, and afterwards Bishop of Mirepoix, named Boyer, undertook, for consci-

about the bad and has laid affered.

de Maurepas. This Boyer having the disposal of the church livings, the King left all the affairs of the Clergy to his management. This, in his opinion, came under the head of ecclesiastical matters; and he remonstrated that it would be an offence against God, should a profine person, like me, succeed a Cardinal.

I knew that M. de Maurepas intigated him to act thus; I therefore went
to this Minister, and told him, that
though the honour of being an Academician was not a very important dignity,
yet, after having been appointed, it was a
difagreeable thing to be excluded. You
are upon ill terms with the Dutchell dis
Chateau-

Chateauroux, with whom his Majesty is in love, and likewife with the Dake de Richelieu, by whom the is governed; but pray, my Lord, what connexion is there between these disputes of your's, and a poor feat in the French Academy? I conjure you to tell me fincerely, in case Madame de Chateauroux can vanquish the Bishop de Mirepoix in this contest, will you remain neuter?-He feemed to collect himself for a moment, and then replied, " No; I shall crush though the honour of being an "ineya!"

The Priest at length conquered the Mistress, and I lost my seat in the Academy, which did not give me much vextion;

dian was not a very important dispire,

venture; it depicts to truly the little arts of those whom we call the Great, and shews how really trifles are often confidered by them as very important matters.

hundred thouland men on this occasion

Public affairs, however, went on no better, fince the death of the Cardinal, than they had done during the two last years of his life. The House of Austria role from its ashes into new life; France was pressed hard by her and by England; and we had no resource left but in the King of Prussia, who had led us into this war, and who abandoned us in our necessity. They conceived the design of fending

of this Monarch, and try if he was not in a humour to prevent the storm, which, soon or late, must gather at Vienna, and fall upon him, after having visited us; to see therefore if he would not lend us a hundred thousand men on this occasion, and thus six himself more firmly in the Silesian conquest.

The Duke de Richelieu, and the Dutchess de Chateauroux sirst imagined this scheme, the King adopted it, and M. Amelot, Minister for Foreign Assirs, but in a very subaltern situation, was singly charged to hasten my departure. A pretent was wanted, and I seized

that the tradeside editions the two fall

feized that of my dispute with the old Bilhop of Mirepoix, which met with his Majesty's approbation. I writ to the King of Pruffia, that I could no longer endure the perfecutions of this Theating Monk; and that I must take refuge with a King, who was a philosopher, to escape the snare of a Bishop, who was a bigot. This Prelate always figured himself l'anc. instead of l'ancien, [the ancient] Bishop of Mirepoix; and his writing being very bad, we used continually to read and call him the ass of Mirepoix. It was a subject of pleasantry, and never was negociation more gay han a mill mill

the end deal flower and the public to the

The

The King of Prussia, who struck not with a passed hand, when the blow was intended for the cheek of a Monk, or a Prelate become courtier, replied with a deluge of farcasms upon the als of Mirepoix, and pressed me to come.

allings who was a philotopi or to see appe

I took great care, that both my letters and these answers should be read. It soon came to the Bishop's ears, and he went to complain to his Majesty, that he was laughed at for a fool in a foreign court.

The King's answer was, it was a matter agreed on, and he must let it pass without notice.

and a second pleasure of the control of the

This

This answer has odey done of the chie rafter of Louis X Voincies and, as coming from him, always appeared to the extraordinary. Thus I had, at once, the pleasure of revenging myself uponva Bishop, who had excluded me from the Academy, of taking a very agreeable journey, and of having an opportunity to exert myfelf in the felvice of the Kink and State. Even the Count de Maurepas entered into this project with warmth, because at that time he governed M. Amelot, and confidered himself in fait. as the Minister for foreign affairs. lon I time in Holland, while the King of Prof. The most singular part of this bufi Twas, that we were obliged to let Midam reviews,

de Chitelet betoyebo festres. Therewas note in her emblers, any thing in the snoved to unsurally, to abominable, as for alman to leave a reproper to go and live with a Kings and the would have made mak deadhis temult, had they not bleed, that to appeale her, the should beinformed of the resion, and that the Justien Bould all pale through her bands. and States Even the Count de Maurepas with Material Copies I wanted for my junbery, was given, upon my more sochipte by He de Montantel swhich power I took missioner to abuse to historic forms time in Holland, while the King of Prufloging front one sadof histormids to she ather, to be prefine at dir reviews.

neviewal and migray at the lingu cook intelefamid hath land talents fine offe Halace de la Vielle Que minchibelen gel at thet time bothe King of Bruffisp in participation with the House of Orange, His Ehroy, then young Countides Hadwitz, lawed, and ovad beloved by the bidg of one of the opinicipal performance their High Mightimeffes; and be obthing edufrein hen copies of all their facieties folitions, which at that time, trade very projudicial to the interests of Realed Thele copies I feat to our Court, and may ferroice was froud way accepts partly dreffed himfelf alone! His cham-When I came us Berling his Misse would hidge mis in the Palace, as he had loves, G 2 done

done pulling former vifits . He ledy at Potsilam, the life he had always led fince his advancement to the Thronesithe manifer of it deserves a description de participation with the House of Orange. b. Herofe at five in fummer, and fix in winter; If you wish to know the reval ceremonies, what they were one great, and what on common occations, the functions of his high Almoner, his great Chamberlain, the first Gentleman of his Bedschamber and his Gentlemen Ushers, Lanfwenca fingle lacquey came to light his fire dress, and shave him, though he partly dreffed himself alone. His chamber was rather beautiful; a rich baluftrade of filver, penamented with little

c e

done

loves.

level, of exceedingly good stillprine, feemed to form the alcove of the frates bed, the curtains of which were feen a but behind these curtains, instead of a bed these was a library; and as to the royal bed, it was composed of a framp beditead without lacking, but tross corded, and a flight mattress, the whole concealed by a screen. Marcus Aurelius and Julian, the two greatest men among the Romans, and Apostles of the Stotes, lay not on a harder couchy.

As foon as his Majesty was dressed and booted, Stoicism, for a few moments, gave place to Epicurism. Two or three of his favourites entered: these were

 $G_3$ 

Ara

either

dennies, or young Calleta, Coffice was brought in, and beloo arbour the hards brought in, and beloo arbour the hards beloobles was choose, remained the mid-level beloobles was choosen, remained the mid-level belook to the last expendence as the last expendence in his fact there like time, he had been very ill treited for and effectually cared of love, in his fact his amount is perfect. He could not play principal, and was obliged to copy tent himself with the seconds no convertent himself with the seconds of the very tent himself with the seconds.

These school-boy sports being over,
the state affairs next were considered,
and his first Minister came with a large
bundle of papers under his arm. This

Of once and away.

sin Windlerwas a Cient, who longer op two pay of feats in the boute of Fridely dorff, and was the foldier, now valet de chambre and favourite, who had former horared the Kingolaic Cultimorathe Secretaries of State long all the disputehen ce the King's Clark, who brought eng traffe to his Majesty, and the Knig raise his antivergiacthe margin in two words The whole affairs of the Kingdom were drue expedited in an hour and federal dist the Secretaries of State, or the Manikers in office; come into his prefence; mayy there were forme to whom even he had never spoken. The King his ficher, hach pur the finances under fuch exact regulations, all was executed in Aich a military When

G 4

manner,

panner and obedience was for blinds that four hundred leagues were governdorff and sale desident and which chambre and favourite, who had formers about eleven of clock, the King booted, essiswed inchits garden bistregiment of grand at the sine hour all the Colongla Midisthallika shroughout she provinces in the interval of parade and dinner-times The Rances his brothers, this General Officers, and prefer two of his Chamberlains, eat at his table, which was as well furnished as could be expected in a country where they had neither game, tolerable hutsher's meat, nor poultry, and where they got all their wheat from Magdebourg to saw He anoth

manner,

When

When dinner was over he retired to his cabinet, and writ verles till five or fire o'clock; a young man of the name of Darget, formerly Secretary to IM. de Valory, the French Envoy, then came and read to him. At feven he had a little concert, at which he played the flute. and as well as the best performers. His own compositions were often among the pieces played, for there was no art he did not cultivate; and had he lived among the Greeks, he would not, like Epaminondas, have had the mortification to confess he did not understand music.

They supped in a little hall, the most singular ornament of which was a picture,

dulged

Destruction with the best 1907 Total 1918

the

the delign of which he himfelf gave to Pene, his painter, sand one of our best colourists of the inbject was totally Prize pian. Turtles billing, young men in the contraces of young women, nymphs beneath fatying cupids at lafeivious sports. people fainting with delice at beholding them, and rums and goals at fimilar pafdiffice. The Ropper was frequently feafono ed with the fame kind of philotophy, and any person who had heard the discourse, and lopked at this picture; would have supposed they had cought the Seven Sager of Greece in a brothel od alahao

Dever was there a place in the world where liberty of speech was to fully indulged,

dolged, onwhere the various to perhitions of men, were treated with to great aides gree of pleafantry and contempt. Coll was respected, but those who in his name had imposed upon credulity, were not spacedly bieither women nor pliells ever dutered the palace; aid, in a word. Their denic lived without religion, without a coingil, and without a

Some of the provincial Judges were about to burn a poor devil of a Perlant, accused of an intrigue of a shocking mature. No person, however, is executed in the Prussian dominions, till Frederic has confirmed the sentence; a most buy mane law, practifed likewise in England, and

inther countries The King werdte at the bottom dithe fentence, that free liberry of opinion, and of \*\*\* vere allowed throughout his Territories thad imposed upon credulity, were not 1996 Mindher, mear Stettin, thought this indulgence exceedingly frandalous, and bufall fome expeditions, in a fermon upon Herod, which glanted at the King sine was therefore furnmoned to appear beforesthe Confishionate Potzdanio through, indict; there was bormore a Considery at Coup than therewas a Mass. The poor hancameriThe King put on a band and famplice. IM. d'Argens, Author of the Jewish Letters, and one Baron de Polpitz, who had changed his religion three bus

the fagic mainer, but folio volume of Bayle's Dictionary was placed upon the table by way of a Bible, and the culput was introduced by two grenadiers, land fety before these three Ministers of the Gospets during dozen to hear the color was a word on ab may made word.

My brother, faid the King, I demand, in the name of the Most High God, who the Herod was, concerning whom you preached? He who slew the children, replied the simple Priest. But was this Herod the sirst? faid the King; for you ought to know there have been several Herods. The Priest was silent; he could not answer this question: How I continued

meach about Hered, and are ignorant both of him and his family? You are importally of the holy ministry: We shall parden you for this time, but know so hall excommunicate you if ever you dare hereafter preach against any one whom you do not know.

of They then delivered his fentence and perdon to him, figured by three fidiciples are not invented on operpose. We shall gotto morrow to Herlin, added the King, and we will demand for giveness for you of more brotherhoods. Do not full to bone and find mounts is Accordingly the Priorit went, and enquired for these three lands.

Schongers in the golpel vineyard all over Berlin, where he was laughed at that the King, who had more humour than liberality, forgot to reimburfe him for the expences of his journey.

much despection as the state. He promounced the divorces himself when him
band and wife wanted to pair themselves
differently. A Minister one day cited
the Old Testament on the subject of dimontes, and the King told him, Mosts
managed the lewsjust as he plensed; as
for me, I must govern my Prussing to
the best of my abilities.

This

THE CHARLES OF SOME WHITE HERE manuas fall more ingelar, this contrait of Stole invent Descurianion of feverity in military dissipline, and efferminacy in the interior of the palace, of Pages with whom he amused himself in his closet. and of Soldiers who ran the gauntlet fix and thirty times, while the monarch beheld then through his window, under which the populations was inflicted, of reasoning on ethics, and of unbridled licentionineis, formed, altogether, a heteropeneous picture, which, till then, few had known, and which has fince forcad through Kurope, Man I was a

The

stiklide om to dalet

The greatest meananty of every kind was observed sat. Potestans; the King's table, and that, of his officers; and domestics, were regulated at thirty-three crowns (about four guiness) a day, exclusive of wine. Instead of the Officers of the Crown taking charge of this expense, as another courts, it was his table de chambre Fridesdorff, who was at once his High. Steward, Great Cup better, and First Pantlers 1910 and milest manufactures.

Nhother it was from policy or test nomy, I know not, but he never to an ed the leaft kinds of to any of his farmer favourites, especially to those which risked their lives for him when he was

H meagre

Prince

Publice Royal. The did how even pay thou in only he being west at this time. TALE IS ESTIBLIE Would hot revenge the afficies of the Duke d'Oriens, Meigher would the King of Plant remember the abust of the Phile Royal. of the Crown taking charge of this exteleficial color thintels, who had fiftered wapping for his table by the hands of enteredution many man; was married at Berlin to the Clerk of the Hickney-Ceach-office, for they had eighteen brokney chachesout a Berting danid Ther -tugal thouse allowed there ar penfone of Herenty redowns of eight powhets with enbidlings placity eary listing called the self Maddineifellerfinmers mid bats la tall, Prince meagre

JITHA .

meagre figure, very like one of the Sy. bils, without the leaft appearance of meriting to be publicly whipped for a After dinner they went to the Ories at the large Theatre, three hundred feet as Wheli however, he was at Berlingthe mile a great klaplayoof magnificatioe of publicatings. Holt was a duperty species find the yain, that is to fay, for ale blomshand, no fee him at table, furt rounded with swentyd Princes lofishie Emilie, derved don't fiels of gold, abd High Enriques i by two and thirts Physical character of the character of t all folendidly electhed; and bearing different mally golden The State Officers the

were also employed on these occasions, though unknown at any other time. Also a rot baddid while all of entirem

After dinner they went to the Opera at the large Theatre, three hundred feet long, which had been built without an Architect by one of his Chamberlains, whofename was Knoberstoff. The finest voices and best dancers were engaged in his fervice: Barberini at that time danced at his Theatre, the fame who has fince been married to the fon of his Chancellor. 5 The King had her carried off by his foldiers from Venice; and brought even through Vienna as far as Berlin. He was a little in love with her, because 315W ... 5 the fle

the had legs like a man; but the thing most of all incomprehensible, was, that he gave her a falary of thirty two thoufand livres (above thirteen hundred pounds.) His Italian Poet, who was obliged to put the operas into verse, of which the King himself gave the plan, had little more than a thirtieth part of this fum; but it ought to be remembered, he was very ugly, and could not dance. In a word, Barberini touched for her share more than any three of his Ministers of State together. o'nemaling

As for the Italian Poet, he one day took care to pay himself with his own hands, for he stript off the gold from the

in the pillon of Spandau, who was fix

berlain. H 3

orna-

gradments in an oldschapel of the firm King, of Petilla's promorbich occilion Frederic remailed, that his he never ment to the chapel he had less nothing. Bles sides, he had lately whitten a differention in favour of thickey which is printed in the collections of his academy; and he did not think proper this time to contradict his writings by his actions of sinks ed, he was very ugly, and could not I This indulgence was not extended to any military being: it There was an old gentleman of Franche Counté; confined in the prison of Spandau, who was fix feet high, and whom the late King for that reason had inveigled into Poulie. They promised him the phoe of Chamberlain, H orna-

berlain, and gave him that officet folder. This poon man foon after deferted with one of his commades but was taken and brought before the late King. He had the fimplicity to tell hims he repented las nothing but that he had not flabbed fire a tyrant : anti for this milweve deduct his heferand ears out offician the spinntlet fix and thirty times undiwas afterwards fent to wheel the barriow at Spandard He continued this employment to the very time that M. de Valory, our Envoy, prefied me to beg remission for him of the most clement son of the most ironhearted Frederic-William. Terments; cease not your renerous cares for

Milery:

it was to oblige me that he had got up an Opera; full of poetical beauties, and written by other telebrated Metelfano, delled he Clottense di Tito: "The King; tith the affiltunched his composer that full it to shule himself to Hitook this operated Preschman; without note and teles; to his bounty; which i did in the following admonitory verses and haumand all

very time that M. de Valory, our Envoy,

What! can it he when mighty Frederic reigns.
That wretches grown? Oh! Genius universal,
Soul firm, yet feeling, deign to end the culprit's
Torments; cease not your generous cares for
Misery;

iri farite

Lo

La! at your fest, where Pity, daighter of a Repentance, mistress of great minds knest trembling;

Aftonish'd to find her tears shed in yain, action of the find her tears shed in yain, of the control of the hand that has driven Sorrow from the trace in the control of the Earth.

Wherefore display with four mining the singularity was a supposition of the supposition o

The request was something daring, but one may say what one will poetically. His Majesty promised remission, and some months after even had the bounty to send the poor gentleman in question to the Hospital, at three penceral aday, which sayour he had refused to

ladged by york, in which, in one of the

IN OFFICE

the Queen, his mother; but the, in all probability, had asked only in profe.

tremplied to lead the last product

In the midst of all these feates, operas, on the hand that has driven Sorrow from the and suppers, my secret negociation went forward; the King was willing I should speak on every thing, and I frequently took occasion to intermix questions cont cerning France and Austria with the Eneld and Roman History. The converfacton wis fometimes animated; the King became warm, and would tell me, that while our Court was knocking at every door to procure peace, he should not think is adviceable to go to war in our defence? I fent my reflexions upon the

paper, left half blank, from companie ment to his p and brandfuered my daring remarks inother hingrapi Monavelthis caper Rill, in which I have Aid, 10. 10d) is George was the Uncle of Frederic, or Can it be doubted that the Plotte of Autria will feize the very first opporfullity to redeliand Silena? To armen he answered in the margin believed the byanted I returned

Ils feront reçûs, biribi

A la façon de Barbari, commo de de la commo de la comm

French Lindhy as had been given me Then they received, my friend, shall be

After the mode of Barbary.

This new kind of negociation fulfied by a difcourse, in which, in one of his thougand moments

moments of vivacity, he made me against the King of England, his dear Uncle: These two Kings did not love one another. My Pressan Monarch stold me, "George was the Uncle of Frederic, but notion the King of Prussass' and he ended by saying " Let France declare was against England, and I will march."

He and wered in the margin

This was all I wanted. I returned infantly to France, and gave an account of my journey; with such hopes to the French Ministry as had been given me at Berlin. Neither were they false, for the spring following the King of Prussia encluded a new treaty with France, and advanced into Bohemia with a hundred shapeon.

in Alfatia. Aboraglib aid ni bebulani

Had I related invadventure to any good Parifian, with the fervice Lahad done the state; he would not have made the least doubt of my having been promifed an excellent place. I will tell you what was my recompense. The Dutchess de Chateauroux was vexed the negociation had not been brought about entirely by her means, the had likewife an inclination to have M. Amelot turned out because he fluttered, which trifling defeet the found offensive, and the farther hated him because he was governed by Minde Maurepas; the was accordingly quence dif-

Their two Kines did not love visa whi

the happened fome time after this what Lights AV. fell extremely ill at the Gity Meter This was the time for Mis de Minprepat and chisocabal to britis the Dutchellide Chatraly ouris The Bishop of Solfisha, Witz Jasque, for of the balland of Junes Hi boho was thought a falst double in quality of Grant Almoneit convertithe hings and declared he would mether grant him absolution, mon feffer him po dominimiente, if he did not drive his Mistrals, with dur Silber the Dutthess of Lauragajs, and their friends from the two Sifters in confe quence Ais

quence departed, with the externations of the people of Metz. Dogood without

This action of Louis XV. was the occasion that the Paristans, equally stupid with the good folks of Metz, gave him the furname of Bran-Aire, Wells beloved. A fellow named Vade first in vented this title, which all the Almanaes choed. As foon as the Prince recovered, he defired only to be the wellbeloved of his Mistress, for whom he found his affection increase; and the was again going to undertake her Ministry, when the died fuddenly, in confequence of the passions into which the had been emorate well educated, was prindent, as middle,

thrown by her difinifion. She was profently forgot. An arreld to slope of the

A Mistress was now wanted, and the choice fell upon the Demoiselle Poisson. She was the daughter of a kept woman and a countryman, who lived at La Fertéfour-Jouare, and who had amaffed fome money by felling wheat to the Cornfactors. This poor man at that time had abfounded. having been condemned formal vertation. and they had married his daughter to the under Farmer-general le Normand? Lord of Etiole, and Nephew of the Farmer general le Normand, of Tourneham, who kept her mother. The daughter had been well educated, was prudent, amiable. middle, very graceful, had great talents; white understanding, and a good heart completed telling her the was handloned

I was tolerably intimate with her, and was even the confidant of her amours. She confessed to me, the had always had a lecret fore-thought that the King would fall in love with her, and that the had always ardently wished he might, without making her wifnes too apparent. This idea, which feelns to chimerical for a person in her station, originated from her having been often taken to the royal hunt in the forest of Senar. Tourneham, her mother's lover, had a countryhouse near there, and used to take her out to air in a neat Calash. His Malervices jesty

jesty had observed her, and had often sent her venison. Her mother never ceased telling her she was handsomer than Madame de Chateauroux, and the good man Tourneham confirmed it in raptures. It must be owned, the daughter of Madame Poisson was a market for Majesty. After the was certain of her Royal Lover, the told me the was firmly perfuaded of the doctrine of predeftination, and the had fome cause so to be. I paffed several months with her at Etiole, while the King made the cam-Paign of 1746 at to Held and in Your

L hence obtained rewards, which had never heen granted to my works or my fervices.

hans, bermother's lower, had a country-s

dervices. I was deemed worthy to be one of the forty ufelest Members of the Academy, was appointed Historiographer of France; and created by the King ohe of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Chamber. From this I concluded it was better, in order to make the most trill fling fortune, to speak four words to a King's mistress, than to write a Ruharen volumes.

As foon as I had the appearance of a fortunate man, the whole brotherhood of the Beaux Esprits of Paris was let loose upon me, with all the inveterate animolity which might be expected from them, against a person who obtained

agreeable court at Lupeville. Old and

I 2

116 MEMOIRS OF VOLTAIRE.

those benefactions which they imagined only due to their own merits on he and

industry of the borders of Larraine, and King Stanillaus at that time kept his little, agreeable court at Luneville. Old and

fections were divided between Madame, la Marquise de Boufflers, and a Jesuit, subose name was Menou; a Priest, the

fanatic as he was, he yet had a friendship

with a lady who was neither. His af-

thon; against a person who obtained

those

most daring, the most intriguisting i have

wherewith to buy her pett This man had drawn from King Stanislaus, by means of his Queen, whom he had governed, about livres, near forty-two thousand pounds, part of which were employed in building a magnificent house for hindfelf and fome Jesuits of Nancy. This house was endowed with twenty-four thousand livres, or a thousand pounds a year; half of which supplied his table, and the other half was to give away to whom he pleased. in The King's mistress \* was not oder die Charelet for a miftreff. That lody, und

Omit the word Mistress, it is false, and infert Friend. The Marchioness de Boustiers was I 3

by any means to well treated; the scarcely could get from his Polith Majesty
wherewith to buy her petticoats; and
yet the Jesuit envied what she had, and
was violently jealous of her power. They
were at open war \*, and the poor King

e most differences friend, and feldom used her interest but in the service of her friends; and the expression, whereavish to buy her perticolar, is not at all applicable.

t of which were, employed in build.

Madame de Boufflers never was at variance with Pather Menou, who, all-intriguing as he was, never thought of giving Stanislaus Madame du Châtelet for a mistress. That lady, and Made Voltaire, never were at Luneville, except when invited by Me, de Base, whom they of

from a

ten

had chough to do every day when he came from mass to reconcile his mistress and his confessor. Our Jesuit at last having heard of Madame du Châtelet, who was exceedingly well shaped, and still tolerably handsome, conceived the project of substituting her to Madame de Boussiers.

Stanislaus amused himself sometimes in writing little works, which were badton visited, and sound very amiable; they never went as to the King of Poland. If Menon really proposed the journey to Voltaire and Madame du. Châtelet, it was when he was informed they were coming, and to make a merit of it with the King.

han How axisative we delived to come

The two last notes are by M. de St. Lambert, author of a Poem on the Seasons.

14

enough,

enough

enough, and Menou imagined an authoress would succeed with him as a mistress better than any other. With this fine trick in his head he came to Cirey, cajoled Madame du Châtelet, and told us how delighted King Staniflaus would be in our company. He then returned to the King, and informed him how ardently we defired to come and pay our court to his Majesty. Stanislaus asked Madame de Bousseurs to bring us; and we went to pals the whole year, 1749, at Luneville. But the projects of the holy Jesuit did not succeed; the very reverse took place; we were devoted to Madame de Boufflers, and he

had at a form on the Statom.

had two women to combat infeed of one. Almore one

the King, who was flattered by having a

The life led at the court of Lorraine was tolerably agreeable; though there as in other courts, there were pleasy of intrigues and artifice.

Towards the end of the year, Poncet,
Bishop of Troyes, who was overwhelmed
with debts, and whose reputation was
lost, wished to come and augment our
intrigues and artifice.

step . Benindly and bur de Banned in

When I say he had lost his reputation, I mean also the reputation of his sermons and funeral orations. He obtained,

billion of Palis Be in the north against

ined, through the interest of our two ladies, the place of Grand-Almoner to the King, who was flattered by having a Bilhop in his pay, and at very small wages too. This Prelate did not come till 1750: he began his career by mtriguing against Madame de Boussiers. his benefactress, and was dismissed. His anger alighted on Lewis XV. the fonin law of Stanillaus: being returned to Troyes, he would needs play a part in the ridiculous farce of the confessional billets, invented by Beaumont, Arch bishop of Paris: he made head against the parliament, and braved the King. This was not the way to pay his debts, but to get himself imprisoned. Louis tained; fent

fent him into Alfatia, and hell him thut up in a convent of fat Sends.

Friars.

A lewas my delliny to tun from king to

But I must return to what concerns myself. Madame du Châtalet died in the palace of Stanislans, aften two days illness; and we were so affected, that not one of us ever remembered to femi for Priest, Jesuit, or any of the Seven Sacraments. It was we, and not Madame du Châtelet, who felt the horners of death. The good King Stanillans came to my chamber, and mixed his tears with mine: few of his brethren would have done to much on a like occasion. He wished me to flay at Lune ville VGE

place, and returned to Paris, que and

Prince of the state of the state of the state of

It was my deftiny to run from King to King, although I loved liberty even to idolatry. The King of Pruffia, whom I had frequently given to understand I would never quit Madame du Châtelet for him, would absolutely entrap me, new he was rid of his rival. He en joyed at that time a peace, which he had purchased with victory; and his leifure hours were always devoted to making verses, or writing the history of his country and campaigns. He was well convinced, that in reality his verse and profe too, were superior to my verse ville, and

and profe, as to their effence, though as to the form, he thought there was a certain fomething, a turn, that I, in quality of Academician, might give to his writings; and there was no kind of flattery, no seduction, he did not employ to engage me to come.

we had a deal of with " line King was

Who might relift a Monarch, a Heroy a Poet, a Musician, a Philosopher, who pretended too to love me, and whom I thought I also loved. I fat out once more for Potzdam, in the month of June, 1750. Astolphus did not meet a kinder reception in the palace of Alcina. To be lodged in the same apartments that:

Marshal Saxe had occupied; to have the royal

chole to this allower and the royal coachness, when I had an inchhation to ide, were trilling favours. A localism to book on any send that a guiding allowers and the send that and the send to book on any send that a guiding allowers and the send that a send

know not if I am deceived, but I think we had a deal of wit. The King was witty, and gave octation to wit in others; and what is full more extraordinary. I never found myfelf to much at my eafe. I worked two hours a day with his Majefly, corrected his works, and never failed highly to praise whatever was worthy of praise, although I rejected the drofs. I gave him details of all that was necessary in the toric and criticism,

layor 5

for

and his genius affifted him more effect tually than my leffons.

in it How is it political thould being

I had no court to make no vilia to pay; no duty to fulfil; I led the life of liberty, and had no conception of any thing more happy than my then fittiation? My Frederic Alcina, who faw my brain was already a little difordered redoubled the potions that I might be totally inebriated. The last feduction was a letter he wrote, and fent from his apartments to mine. A Mistress could not have written more tenderly; he laboured in his epiftle to diffipate the fear which his rank and character had infpir-

ed:

108 MEMOTES OF VOLTACES.

chi bit contiibed othele remarkable

tually than my leffons, make the

" How is it possible I should bring "unhappines on the man I efteem, who "ohns factificed his country, and all that "humanity holds dear, to me? I respect "nyouras my Master, and love you as "imy friend. What flavery, what mif-"fortune, what change can be feared, "in a place where you are effected as much as in your own country, and with a friend who has a grateful heart? " I respected the friendship that endear-" ed you to Madame du Châtelet, but " after her I am one of your oldest, friends. I give you my promife you " fhall

" shall be happy here as long as I "alive" a some the guild silve mon con to two Maffers, The Line of Proffix

Here is a letter, fuch as few of their Majefies write: It was the finishing plats to compleat my drunkenness. His wordy protestations were still stronger than his written ones. He was accustomed to very fingular demonstrations of tenderness to younger favourites than I, and forgetting for a moment I was not of their age; and had not a fine hand, he feized it and imprinted a kifs; I took his, returned his falute, and figned myfelf his flave. I alt mi am to be

bladett K

the mails with a value of the same.

I to was necessary I should get permitfion from the King of France to belong to two Masters: The King of Prussia took charge of every thing, and wrote to all me of Louis. I inever imagined they were shocked at Verfailles, that a Gentleman in Ordinary of the Chamber, one of the most useless Beings of 2 Court should become a ufeles Chamberlain at Berlin, They granted me full permission, but were highly piqued, and did not parden me. I greatly difpleafed the King of France without pleasing the King of Brussia, who laughed at me in the bostom of his heart.

Behold

Behold me then with a liver key gilt with gold hanging at my button-links a crossround my nucle, and twenty thous and livres, or eight hundred guibeas a year. Manpertuis fell fick, and jet i did not perceive the occasion.

test interested and, fair classes once had

At that time there was a Physician at Berlin, one La Metrie, who was the most frank and declared Athess of all the medical people of Europe. He was a gay, pleasant, thougheless sellow, who knew the theory of physic as well as the best of his brethren, but without contradiction the work practitioner upon earth, for which reason he had left the profession. He ridiculed the whole signify

K 2

personalities against individuals, which they could not pardon; and they obtained a decree against him, by which a reward was offered for his apprehension.

this not believe the occasion, as the side is

La Metrie had, in consequence, fled to Berlin, where he amused himself sufsciently by his gaiety, and likewise by writing and printing all that can be imagined most impudent upon manners; his books pleased the King, who made him, not his Physician, but, his Reader.

One day after the lecture, La Metric, who spoke whatever came uppermost, told his Majesty there were persons exceed-

Male of the certains; but will out contra-

exceedingly jealous of my favour and fortune. - Be quiet awbile, faid Frederic we squeeze the orange, and throw it away when we have finallowed the juice. La Metrie did not forget to repeat to me this fine apophthegm, worthy Dionylius of Syracuse. From that time I determined to take all possible care of the orangepeel. I had about twelve thousand guineas to place out at interest, but was determined it should not be in the terris tories of my Alcina. I found an advantageous opportunity of lending them upon the estates which the Duke of Wurtemberg possessed in France, bezout

K 3 8

affly informed concerning the truthes

The King, who opened all my letters, did not doubt of my intention to quit his court. The furor of rhiming, however, fill pedfelling him, as it did Dionysius, I was obliged continually to pore, and again revise his History of Branden, bourg, and all the rest of his works.

क्ष्यां है जिसे के के किया है कि क

La Metrie died from having eaten a pally fluffed with truffes, after a very hearty dinner at the table of Lord Tyreonnel, Envoy from France. It was pretended he had been confessed before his death. The King was exceedingly vexed at this, and took care to be exactly informed concerning the truth of the

the affection; they affected him it was an atrocious calumny, for La Metrie had died as he lived, abjuring God and Physicians. His Majesty was convinced and immediately composed his funeral oration, which was read, in his across at a public sitting of the Academy, by Darget his Secretary. He settled five and twenty pounds a year likewise upon a girl of the town, whom La Metrie had brought from Paris, where he had left his wife and children.

Maupertois, who knew the anecdote of the orange-peel, took an opportunity to spread a report, that I had said, the place of King's Atheist was vacant.

King sheft Officers, Jeft him all et once.

K 4

. Eo Midus ion

This

This caldinal did not faceed; but he afterwards udded I had also had, the hings portry was bud; and this and wered his purpole; Mail Landina did

(From this time forward, I found the

Hing's suppers were no longer so merry;
D had fewer verses to correct, and my
difgrate was complete.

a girl of the town, whom La Menie

Algaroti, Darget, and a Frenchman, whose name was Chalol, one of the King's best Officers, lest him all at once. I was preparing to do the same, but I wished, before I went, to enjoy the pleasure of laughing at a book Maupertuis had just printed. It was the best of opening the portunities.

portunities, for never had any thing appeared fo ridiculous or abfurd. The good man feriously proposed to travel directly to the two Poles; to diffect the heads of giants, and discover the nature of the foul by the texture of the brain; to build a city, and make the inhabitants all speak Latin; to fink a pit to the center of the earth; to cure the fick, by plaistering them over with gum-refin; and, finally, to prophefy, by enthufiaftically inflating the fancy. जिल्लाम् स्था स्थातः स्थातः स्थातः ।

The King laughed, I laughed, every body laughed at his book; but there was a scene acting at that time of a far more serious nature, concerning I know not what

what mathematical nonsense that Manpertuis wanted to establish as discoveries.

A more learned Mathematician, Koënig.

Librarian to the Princess of Orange at
the Hague, shewed him his mistake, and
that Leibnitz, who had before time examined that old idea, had demonstrated
its falsity in several of his letters, copies
of which he sent Maupertuis.

Maupertuis, President of the Academy at Berlin, enraged that an associate and a stranger should prove his blunders, took care sirst to persuade the King, that Koënig, being settled in Holland, was of course his enemy; and next, that he had said many disrespectful things of his Majesty's

particulation distribution over the contribution

Jefty's verse and prose to the Princess of Orange.

edit to a substitution of the total terms of the

This precaution taken, he suborned some sew poor pensioners of the Academy, his dependents, had Koënig condemned as a forger, and his name erased from the number of Academicians, Here however he was anticipated, for Koënig had sent back his Patent-Academician-Dignity to Berlin.

All the men of letters in Europe were as full of indignation at the manceuvres of Maupertuis as they were weary of his book, and he obtained the contempt and hatred even of those who did not underfit and

time all relations so successful the lawing

hand the dispute. They were obliged to content themselves at Berlin with a mere shrug of the shouldets; for the King having taken a part in this unfortunate affair, no person durst speak. I was the only one who spoke out. Koënig was my friend; and I had at once the fatisfaction to defend the liberty of the learned, the cause of a friend, and of mortifying an enemy, who was as much the enemy of moderation as of me.

I had no intention to stay at Berlin; I had always preferred liberty to every thing; few men of letters have a proper sense of it; most of them are poor; poverty enervates, and even philosobuilt: phers.

phers, at court, become as truly flaves as the first Officer of the Crown. I felt how displeasing my free spirit must be to a King more absolute than the Grand Turk. He was a pleafant Monarch, in the recesses of his palace, we must confess: he protected Maupertuis, and laughed at him more than any one. He writ against him, and fent his manuscript to my chamber by one Marvitz, a Minister of his secret pleasures; he turned to ridicule the Pit to the center of the earth. the method of cure with Plaister of gumrefin, the voyage to the South Pole, the Latin city, and the cowardice of the Acat demy, in having fuffered the tyranny exercised upon poor Koënig. But his motto

ofsom,

motto was, No clamour when I don't cry; and he had every thing burnt that had been written upon the controversy, except his own work.

Turks its was appear as bloomed in the

berlain's key, and his pension; he then did every thing in his power to make me flay, and I every thing in my power to depart. He again gave me his cross and his key, and would have me to sup with him; I therefore once more supped like Democles, after which I parted with a promise to return, but with a firm delign never to see him more.

Antiquet and building shade with ground

Thus

Thus there were four of us who had escaped in a short time, Chalet, Darget, Algaroti, and I; in fact, there was no fuch thing as flaying. It is well known how much must be borne from Kings, but Frederic was too free in the abuse of his prerogative. All fociety has its laws, except the feciety of the Lion and the Lamb. Prederic continually filled to the first of these laws; which is, to fay nothing difabliging of any of the company. He often used to all his Chamber lain Poloitz, if he would not willingly change his religion a fourth time, and of fer to pay a hundred crowns down for his convertion. "Good God, my dear Pol-

" nitz,

nitz, he would fay, I have forgot the " name of that person at the Hague, "whom you cheated by felling him bafe " for pure filver; let me beg of you to " affift my memory a little." He treated poor d'Argens in much the fame way: and yet thefe two victims remained. Polnitz having wasted his fortune, was obliged to swallow serpents for bread, and had no other food; and d'Argens had no property in the world, but his Jewish Letters, and his wife, called Cochois, a bad provincial actress, and so ugly the sould get no employment at any trade, though the practifed feveral. As for Maupertuis, who had been filly enough

'to

to place out his money at Berlin, and not thinking a hundred pistoles better in a free country than a thousand in a despotic one, he had no choice but to wear the setters which himself had forged. A I A T I O V

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Date.

CHICART THE THIRD.

nation, the widewes a Captain who had

PERVING my palace of Alcina,
I went to pals a month with the
Distribute of Saxe Cotha, the belt of
Princelles, full of gentlenets, discretion,
Und equanimity, and who, Cod be thank
A Md not make very a After that I
then a few days at the country-house of
the

to place out his money at Berlin, and good thinking a hipothed pilicles better in a cree country thanks thousand in a despotic one, they had not choice but to wear the fetters which himself had for ... A I A T J O.V.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

## PART THE THIRD.

assembler, favoir trained of thems. Lyl ho

I went to pass a month with the Dutchess of Saxe-Gotha, the best of Princesses, full of gentleness, discretion, and equanimity, and who, God be thanked, Mid not make verses. After that I spent a few days at the country-house of the

I fell ill at Franckfort, and one of my neices, the widow of a Captain who had belonged to the regiment of Champagne, a most amiable woman, with excellent talents, and who, moreover, was esteemed at Paris as belonging to the Order of Good Company, had the courage to quit that city, and come to me on the Maine, where she found me a prisoner of war.

This

Maralays

aid T

One Freitag, who had been banished Dresten, after having been put in chains and condemned to the wheel-barrow, became afterwards an agent to the King of Prussia, who was glad to be served by such-like Ministers, because they asked no wages but what they could steal from travellers, han holders as a server as a server

This Ambassador, and one Schmitt, a tradesman, formerly condemned and punished for coining, signified to me, on the part of his Majesty the King of Prussia, that I must not depart from Franciscort, till I had given back the pre-

cious effects I had carried off from his

neites, the widow of a Capcain who had

Majesty.

Majesty. My very good Messieurs,

" (faid 1,) I have brought nothing out

" of that country, I can affure you, not

even the least regret; what, then, are

" these famous jewels of the crown of

" Brandenbourg, that you thus re-de-

" mand?"-" Dat it be, Montfeer, (an-

" [wered Freitag) ouf der ourks ouf po-

" efy ouf de King mine master."-" Oh!

" (answered I,) with all my heart; he

" fhall have his works in verse and

" profe, though I have more titles to

" them than one, for he made me a

" present of a fine copy, printed at his

" own expence; but, unfortunately for

" me, this printed copy is at Leiplic.

" with my other effects."

L 3 Freitag

Mooded tells blooderd used gelisters, which ships be sent the troubles of the court of the court of the leaft court of the leaft court of the crown of

pack come out Leight, mit de ourks out poefy be given where you shoul go out vere you to pleafe. When at Franck fort de outst of June, 4753. Preiday, Resident out de lang whee mustes, how and a sure outst of the pleafe. It was a sure outst of the pleafe. It is sure outst outst of the pleafe. It is sure outst ou

At the Bottom of Which I lighted,—
Good, for very warks out poely out de King
Jour haller:—With Which the Relident
was well latisfied.

Treitag

e wall iny other effects." nO

Op the twelfth of June the great peck of poely cames and I faithfully remitted the facred deposits imagining I might then depart without offence to any growned head; but at the very infrant when we were festing off. I. my Secretary, my forwards, and even my niece. were arrested a Four foldiers dragged us through the midst of the dirt, before M. Schmitts who had Jiknow not what right of Priny Counfellonto the King of Paufia. This Franckfort trader thought himself at that moment a Pruffian General; he commanded twelve of the town guards, with all the importance and graydeur an affair of fuch confequence required. My niece had a paffport from the L 4

## HAMPHOP TO SKIDER . EE'S

the King as France, land, moreover de ber had collected the Kingrof Phulla's veries. I Women are intually respected amidft the Hoffors of Way, belone Count fellor Schmitt, and the Rendert Freitag? endeavoured to pay their court to Freder ric, by Kanling one of the fair fex through the mid. They find us up in a kind of inn, at the door of which the twelve low diers were polieded Pour others were placed in my chamber, four in the garret, where they had conducted my hiere, and four in a fail more wretched garret, where my Secretary was laid upon straw. My niece, 'tis true, was allowed a finall bed, but four foldiers, with fixed bayostronged. My viece had a padiport from

nets, lerved her instead of curtains and chamber-maids, MadT web's woulded had feiged on all my effects, which were heIn vain we urged we had been invited to the court the Emperor had elected at Franckfort that my Secretary was a Florentine, and a subject of his Imperial Majefty; that I and my niece were fubjects of the Most Christian King; and that there was no difference between us and the Margrave of Brandenbourg. They informed us, that the Margrave had more power at Franckfort than the was then retired to Franckio rorsina eras the men, to whom, I had made a Twelve days were we held prisoners of war, for which we paid a hundred and finds forty

recipions, louiselantes i pounds, se faillings a day. The Meadhast Schmidt had feized on all my effects, which were distinction of the lighter of the need deticish to pay sipanic for the page of he Ming sef Beuffer to lost about as brich as it had collision to send for one and take leftens, and we were quits at jecks of the Most Christian Kitseritus that there was no difference between us To complex the adventure, one Vens wen a Book feller at the Hagney knave but profession, and bankrupt by habit, was then retired to Franckforto This was the man to whom I had made a prefere thirteen years before of Frederic's manufctiptrofithe Anti-Machiavel. One forty finds finds Wiends where one tenk emperal them. The pictended that his Wajery owed him fome twenty ducats, for which I was responsible: he reckoned the intereft, and the interest of the Interest. The Sieur Friliard, a Burge-matter of Franckfort, in the then year of his reign, faid, he, as a Burgo-mafter, found the account exceedingly right; he likewitfound the means to make me differe thirty ducats, fix and twenty of which he took to himfelf, and gave the remain ing four to the honest Bookseller. Initial?

These Ostrogothian and Vandalian at-

Here I was received by the accumulational

I em-

Lembraced my hosts, thanked them for their kind reception, and departed.

owed him fome twenty ducats, forwhich

. Some time after I went to drink the waters of Plombieres, and with them drank heartily of the waters of Lethe, from a thorough persuasion, that misfortunes of all kinds are good for nothing but to be forgotten. My niece, Madame Denis, who was the confolation of my life, attached to me by her tafte for letters, and the tenderest friendship, accompanied me from Plombieres to Lyons. Here I was received by the acclamations of the whole city, and tolerably ill too by the Cardinal de Tencin, Archbishop

of Lyons, so well known by the manner in which he had made his fortune, that is, in making the famous Law, or Lafs, Author of the fystem that ruined France, a Catholic. His Council of Embrun finished the fortune his conversion of Law had begun. This system made him rich enough to purchase a Cardinal's hat. He was a Minister of State, and told me in confidence, he durst not give me a public dinner because the King of France was vexed that I had quitted him for the King of Pruffia. To this I anfwered I never dined, and as to Kings or Cardinals, I was the man who perhaps of any in the world was soonest determined how to act.

I had

I had been advised to drink the waters of Aix, in Savoy, and though this place was under the dominion of a King, I proceeded to take the journey. I necessarily passed through Geneva. where the famous Physician Tronchin was just established, and who declared the waters of Aix would kill, but that he would cure me, and I followed his advice. No Catholic is permitted to fettle at Geneva, nor yet in the Swifs Protestant Cantons; and it was to me a fubject of pleafantry, to acquire domains in the only country upon earth where it was forbidden I should have any

I bought, by a very fingular kind of contract, of which there was no example in

in that country, a final effate of about fixty acres, which they fold the for about twice as much as he would have deft me at Parisq but pleasare is never too dear. The houle was pretty and commodious, and the prospect charming; it aftenishes without tiring: on at Laufenne one fide is the Lake of Geneva, and the city on the other. The Rhone runs from the former in vall guiles, forming a canal at the bottom of my garden, whence is feen the Arve descending from the Savoy Mountains, and precipitating itself into the Rhone, and farther still another river. A hundred country-feats, a hundred delightful gardens, ornament the borders of the lakes Doon and and fivers. The Alps at a valt differed nife and terminate the horizon, and among their prodigious precipiees, twenty leagues extent of mountain are behold covered with eternal fnows:

commodious, and the profped charms I had another good house, with a more extensive view, at Lausanne; but a seat one fide is the Lake of Geneva, and near Geneva is much more agreeable. In these two habitations I enjoyed what former is vall gallies, forming Kings do not give, or rather what they the bottom of my take away, Liberty and Eafe. wife had what they sometimes do give, Moderans, and preciand what I had not of them. Here then otating itlelf into the Rhone, and fur-I put my own precepts in practice. ther fill another giver us A chandred

How happy did I live in this iron age! Every convenience of life and good

good cheer were found in my two houses. An affable and intelligent fociety, filled up the moments which study and the care of my health left vacant. My prosperity was sufficient to make my dear fellow-labourers in literature burst with envy. I was not however born rich, and it may be asked by what art I could acquire wealth enough to live like a Farmer-general: to which I answer, and I would have others make me their example, I had feen fo many men of letters poor and despised, that I had long determined not to augment the number.

In France, every man must be either the hammer or the anvil, and I was

Bolh The latter. Maken patishons tally becomes ters, because the prace of every thing gradually thereases, and become government often has both sent and crops.

It is necessary to be attentive to every alteration which Ministry, ever in want and ever inconstant, makes in the finances. There always are occasional opportunities by which an individual may profit without obligation to any one, and wothing is so agreeable as to be oneself the founder of one's fortune. The first efforts are a little painful, the following are pleasant; and he who is an economist in his youth, will be surprised in old age

at his own wealth, which is the time when fortune is most necessary. It was then I enjoyed fortune: it was then that, after having lived with Kings, I became a King myfelf assisola flom alli

the philolophic firstiffied of feeing, that

And now, while living in this peaceable opulence, and the most rigid independence, the King of Pruffia thought proper to be appealed: in 1755 he least me an Opera he had made from my Tragedy of Merope, which was, without difpute, the worst thing he ever wrote. From that time he continued to write to me: I always had held a correspondence with his fifter, the Margravess of Bareith, addition to make a pale and whose

MAN A

whole good will towards me was unalterable. Then her three is the then then I enjoyed fortune into was then

Thus while I, in my retreat, enjoyed the most pleasant life imaginable, I had the philosophic satisfaction of seeing, that the Kings of Europe tasted not of my tranquillity; and of thence inferring, that the situation of an individual is often preserable to that of the greatest Kings, as will presently be seen.

In 1756, England made a piratical war upon France for some acres of snow; at the same time that the Empress Queen of Hungary appeared very desirous to recover her dear Silesia, of which she had

had been pillaged by his Majety of Pruffia. For this purpose she negociated with the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, that is, in quality of Elector of Saxony, for nobody negociates with the Poles. On the other handn the King of France withed to revenge himself upon Hanover for the mischief which the Elector of Hanover, the King of England, did him at fea. Frederic, who at that time was in alliance with France, and who held our government in the most profound contempt, preferred an alliance with England; he therefore united himself with the House of Hanover, imagining he could keep the Ruffians out of Pruffia with one hand, and

the

the French out of Germany with the other. He was minisken in Both there and brief free waren's star viegoning this which he was not militaken; this was, to invent saxony under precent de frendplip, and make war upon the Empres Queen or ribingary with the money he hould tob the Saxons of, The Marquis of Brandenbourg, by this remarkable mandeuvie, fingly changed the whole Sylem of Europe. The King of France, delivous of rectaining him in his attance, fent the Duke de Nivernou, a man of wit, and who made very pretty veries, into Pruffia, The embaffage of a Duke, a Peer, and a Poet, seemed likely to flatter the vanity and tafte of Prederic; but

he laughed at the King of France, and figured his treaty with England, the very day the Ambassader arrived. He played off the Duke and the Peer very happily, and made an epigram upon the Bact.

in it happened at that time to be the privilege of poetry to govern kingdoms. There was another Poet at Paris also, a man of rank, very poer, but very amiable; in a word, the Abbé de Bernis, since Cardinal. He began by writing verses against me; he afterwards was my friend, though that was of little service to him; but he likewise became the friend of Madame de Pompadour, and the served him effectually. He had

been sent from Parished on an embally to Venice; and he was then returned to Parish that the Parish the Parish the Pear very happily.

The King of Pruffla hat glided a verfe in his poor book of poefy, which that Freitig had re-demanded to earneftly at Franckfort, against the Abbe de Bernis, There was another Poet at Paris alfor a - 198 Avoid the flerit abundance of Bernis! able; in a word, the Abbe de Bernis, all do not believe either the book or the verse ever reached the Abbe; buras God is juft, God made him an inftrument to avenge France of Frederic The Abbé concluded an offentive and defensive treaty with Me de Staremberg, been the

Mademoi-

the Austrian Amballador, in despight of Rouile, then Minister for Foreign Af fairs. Madame de Pompadour presided at that negociation; and Rouillé was obliged to fign the treaty, in conjunction with the Abbé de Bernis, which was a precedent without example: Rouillée it must be owned, was the most useless Secretary of State the King ever had; and moreover, the most ignorant the Long Robe ever knew. He asked one day if Weteravia was in Italy. While there was nothing difficult to transact he was fuffered; but as foon as great objects came on the tapis, his insufficiency was felt, and the Abbé de Bernis of the Empire, all desalq sid boildquit fingle

lowidemoifelle Boillon, the wife of Le Normand, and Marchiones de Boimpadown was increasity first Minister of Save. Gertain outragious terms bebilip against her by Prederic, who heigher pared women nor poets, had wenned the Marchienes to the heart, and concriticed not a little to that revolution in a finis, which, in a moment, re-united the Prench and Austrians, aftermore thin two handrest years of a tracked fupseled to be immertal. The court of France, that pretended to crush Austria in 1941, supported her in 1796; and in conclusion, France, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, the half of Germany, and the Pifcal of the Empire, all declared against the -iomsbsW fingle

fingle Marquis of Brandenbourg. This Prince, whose grandfather could scarce ly maintain twenty thousand men, had an army of a hundred thousand foot, and forty thousand horse, well provided, well felected, and better disciplined; but there were four hundred thousand men in arms to oppose these. It happened in that war, that each party feized upon what was next at hand. Frederic took Saxony; France took the territories of Frederic, from the town of Guelders' to Minden upon the Weser, and for a while poffeffed all the Electorate of Hanover and Heffe, the allies of Frederics while the Empress of Russa took the whole of Pruffia. The King of Pruffia, beaten

beaten at first by the Russians, beat the Austrians, and was afterwards beaten by them in Bohemia the eighteenth of June, 1757, and bounted a lower of

and forty thousand harles well provid-The loss of one battle ought apparently to have crushed this Monarch; pressed on all fides by the Ruffians, French and Auftrians, he himfelf gave all for loft. Marshal de Richelieu had just concluded a treaty near Stade, with the Hanoverians and Hellians, which greatly refembled that of the Caudian Forks. Their army was no longer allowed to ferve, and the Marshal was ready to enter Saxony with fixty thousand men: the Prince de Soubise prepared to penetrate beaten

trate it on another fide with thirty thoufand, and was to be seconded by the arms of the circles of the empire, whence they were to march to Berlin. The Auftians had gained a fecond victory, and were already in possession of Breslau; and one of their Generals had even pushed to Berlin, and laid it under contribution. The treasury of the King of Pruffia was nearly exhausted, and in all appearance he would not long have a fingle village left. They were going to put him under the ban of the empire; his process was begun; he was declared a rebel, and had he been taken, in all, probability would have been condemned to lofe his head.

dodlar

In this extremity he took a fancy to hill himself. He wrote to his fiften, the Margravels of Bareith, that he was going to terminate his life; but he could not conclude the play without thyming. His pullon for poetry was still stronger than his hatred of life; he therefore wrote the Marquis d'Argens a long spille in verse, wherein he informed him of his nesolution, and hade him adieu.

However fingular this epifile may be, from the fibject, the person by whom it was written, and the person to whom it was addressed, it cannot be transcribed entirely, because of the many repetitions; but there are passages, which

for a Northern King. The gentle beginning well the way

Seductive nymphs, whole flowers yello uniter Yes, D'Argens, yes; the die, my friend, is cast; Sick of the present, weary of the past, To bear Misfortune's yoke no longer prone, Henceforth or pains or pleasures I disown; Nor thus in mis'ry will I deign to live, The lengthen'd day, which Nature meant to give: With heart well fortify'd, with eye as firm, Undaunted I approach the happy term, When Night eternal shall my foes confound, And Fate no more shall have the power to wound. Grandeurs adieu !- adieu Chimeras all! No more your flashes dazale or appall; Though on my morn of life you falfely fmil'd. And, prone to vain defires, my foul beguil'd, Long fince have vanish'd all defires so vain, And Truth and stera Philosophy remain.

YouY

How

376

How frivolous you were by Zeno caught, configure Your errors are no longer worth a thought. Adieu, ye gentle Pleasures and Delights. Seductive nymphs, whose flowery yoke unites. The sweets of smiling Gaiety and Ease, And all the idle arts by which you pleafe. But oh ! shall I, Misfortune's bondman, speak Of Pleasures and Delights, where Sorrows shriek! Can plaintive nightingale, or turtle-dove, When vultures tear them, fing or coo of love? Long has the star of day but lighted me To new-born ills, increase of misery; barnulball His poppies Morpheus has disdain'd to shed, Near the dank turf where I have lain my head; Bach morn I cry, and fill the tear o'erflows, Behold another day, and other woes. When night appears, night cannot give relief, Each moment adds eternity to grief. 3 Many . he A Heroes of Liberty, whom I revere, Brutus and Cato, ye of foul fincere, as distal bind

Your

Your deaths, illustrious, difficate my gloom, A Your funeral flambeaux light me to my tomb: Your antique virtue Fear and Death controlle T And points a road unknown to vulgar fouler w Vanish, ye pompous Phantoms of romance. Ingend'ring superstitious ignorance to the bas ba A Religious aid I feek not when I'd know of the Or what we are, or whence we come or go; Epicurus has taught how I'm annoy'd, sand and I'm My body by injurious time deftroy'd ; was and I And for the quick ning fire, the fpark; the breath, Mortal like me, it perifies in death hab and man't Part of a being organiz'd itis born and the state of the Grows with the Child, and doth the Man adorn ; Suffers when I'm in pain, pleas'd when I'm pleas'd Is old when I am, ill when I'm diseas'd point in I And when eternal night shall life invest, in the same Will fink, like me, to everlasting rest. A vanquish'd fugitive, by friends betray'd, I fuffer torments more than e'er were laid

(A)

Your deaths: (Heristalda) grily severitification On page Promotheus in the depths of Hell; and Theirfore as weatches who in dangeons deep. Weary in thus builting but to weep, a strang bal. Deceive their hutchers, fnap their frongest, chains, And end at once their being and their pains ; and So, with one nable effort, will bread is maining The web of life, and all my mis ries and. and TO This dreary picture will inform thee why wranig & I thus, my friend, have been inducted to died M. Mor hence conclude I rainly feel to claim of buth From the dark fewfeless grave, the bubble Fame: But yet remember me when fruitful earth lo mal Gives odoriferous thoubs and invertes birth; Rach spring, when flowers adopt the youthful year, Drop o'er his som bairofe bud and a tear w bio al. And when eternal night fiteil life innell, if my the

He sent me this epistle written with his own hand. Several lines are pillaged from that a second and a second and a second and the

the Abbé de Chaulieu and me, The lideas are often incolteront, and the vertes in general unmuficial; but there are fonte good; and it was a great thing for a King to write two hundred but vertes in the state he then was. He was destrous it should be faid he preserved all his presence of mind and liberty of thinking, at a moment when they are instally lost to others.

The letter he wrote me testified the same sentiments, but there were less of eternal Night, Myrtles and Roses, Flambeaux, Chimeras, and sorieting Servetes. I combated in prose the resolution he had taken to die, and had not much trouble

Marthal de Soubife.

His letter finished

N 2

in

in perfuading him to live. I advised him to imitate the Duke of Cumberland, and fet a negociation on foot with Marthal de Richelieu; in fhort, I took all the liberties one could take with a despairing Poet, and who was not likely much longer to be a King. He wrote to Marthat de Richelieu, but not receiving any answer he determined to beat us, and fent me word he was going to attack Marshal de Soubise. His letter finished with veries, worthy of his fituation, his dignity, his courage, and his wit. eternal Night Myrites and Ryles, Hambrains

ai

As

As he marched towards the French and Imperialists, he wrote to the Margravefs his fifter, that he should kill himfelf, but he was happier than he faid or hoped. He waited on the fifth of November, 1757, for the French and Imperial army, in a tolerably advantageous post, at Rosbach, on the frontiers of Saxony; and as he had been continually talking of killing himfelf, he was willing his brother, Prince Henry, should perform this promise for him, at the head of five Prussian battalions, which were to fustain the first shock of the enemy, while his artillery thundered upon them, and his cavalry attacked their's.

N :

7101

Prince

Prince Henry was, in fact, Mighely wounded in the neck by a murket ball, and I believe was the only Proffian hurton that day. The French and Austrians fled at the first discharge, and the rout was the most unheard of and complete that history can afford. The battle of Rofbach thall long be celebrated. Thirty thousand French, and twenty thousand Imperialists, were feen flying, shamefully and precipitately, before five battalions and some squadrons. The defeats of Agincourt, Creffy, and Poictiers, were not more humiliating. The discipline and military evolutions, which the father had begun, and the fon made perfect, were the true cause of this strange victory.

toria of the Proffianc exercise had been b fifty years in bringing to perfection They wished to imitate them in France as well assin other conneries; but they could not effect that with the Brenchomaids rally averiente discipline, in font years, which the Pruffians had been fifty about They had even changed their name towes! in France at each review fo that the officers and foldiers, not half perfect in cach new one, and the evolutions being all different from one another had in reality learne nothings but were actually. without any kind of discipline. All will in diforder at the very fight of the Pras fians; and Fortune, in one quarter of an hours fuseched Frederic from the France, N 4 depth

heights of happinels and gloty, susying the heights of happinels and gloty, susying the heights of happinels and gloty, susying the head to make the was, however, wery fearful, that this good fortune was merely temporary; the dreaded to support the whole weight of the French, Russian, and Austrian powers, and was definous of detaching Louis XV, from Maria-Teresa.

The fatal affair at Rofbach, occasioned all France to murmur, at the treaty of the Abbé de Bernis, with the court of Vienna. The Cardinal de Tencin, Archbishop of Lyons, had always maintained his rank of Minister of State, and a private correspondence with the King of France,

France, and he was, more than any one averse to the Austrian alliance. He had given me a reception at Lyons, which he had a right to believe was not very fatiffactory; the itch of intriguing, however, which followed him in his retreat, and which, it is faid, never leaves men in place, made him defirous of leaguing with me to engage the Margravels of Bareith to treat with him, and put the interests of her brother in his hands. He would reconcile the King of Pruffia to the King of France, and hoped to procure a peace. It was not difficult to persuade Madame de Bareith, and the King her brother, to this negociation; and I undertook it with the greater alacrity, 

cuty, because I forefam it could not the ceed The Margravels wrote to Frede rie, and the letters between her and the Cardinal paffed through my hands 1 had the feerer fatisfaction of Being the intermediator in that grand affair; and perhaps a ftill farther pleafure, that of forefeeing the Cardinal was preparing for himself a subject of great disappoint ment. He wrote to the King of France, and inclosed the letter of the Margravels but how utter was his aftonishment at recervingalaconic answer from the King by which he learne, the Secretary for Poreign Affairs would inform him what was his Majerry's pleafare. The Abbe de Bernis distated the answer which the Cardinal crity,

Was

was obliged to fend to Proteck; which answer was an entire refulal to negociated. He was forced to fign a copy of this letter, by which every thing was ended, and died of chagrin in about a fortnight afterwards. The was ended, afterwards.

Hanoverians, Helians, and Bruntwicki-

I never could thoroughly understands
this kind of death, or how Ministers of
State, and old Cardinals with hardened
fouls, should have a fusicient degree of
fensibility to die through some triffings
disgust. My design was only to laugh
at him; to mortify, and not to kilb

There was a kind of greatness in the Ministry resuling thus to tweat of peace with

known we had been botten at Holbach.

with the King of Pruffia, after having been beaten by him, and humbled; there was also great fidelity and goodnature in facrificing themselves for the House of Austria; but these virtues were long ill recompensed by Fortune. The Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickians, were less observant of public faith, but more fuccessful. They had flipulated with the Marshal de Richelieu not? to bear arms against us, but to repass the Fibe, beyond which they had been fent; they, however, broke their bargain of the Caudian Forks, as foon as they knew we had been beaten at Rosbach. Delection, the want of discipline, and difeate, deftroyed our armies; and the disin refult

refult of all our operations, in the spring of 1758, was, that we had lost twelve millions and a half sterling, and sifty thousand men in Germany, in support of Maria-Teresa, as we had done in 1741 with sighting against her.

function and the real of Silvers was from

The King of Prussia, who had beaten our army at Rosbach, in Thuringia, went next to fight the Austrian army at fixty leagues distance. The French then might still have entered Saxony; the victors were gone, there was nothing to oppose them; but they had thrown away their arms, lost their cannon, ammunition, provisions, and especially their understanding. They were dispersed, and

and their remains were with difficulty collected. A month afterwards, and on the fame day, Frederic gained a still more fignal and better fought victory over the Austrians near Brellau. He retook Brellau with fifteen thou fand prifoners, and the rest of Silesia was soon subdued. Gustavus Adolphus never performed fuch acts; we must therefore pardon him his poetry, his pleasantries, his little malice, and even his feminine fins. The defects of the man vanish before the glory of the hero.

the fixth of November, 1759, thinking

to appoie them; but they hid thrown

avery their arms, toft their camon, am-

them as useless as Bayle's letters to his mother; the life of St. Evremont, written by Defmaiseaux, or of the Abbé Mongon, written by himself. But many things, either new or laughable, have egain induced me to the ridicule of speaking of myself \*. I behold from my windows the city where John Chanvin, the Picard, called Calvin, reigned; and the place where he burnt Servet for the good of his foul. Almost all the Priests of this country think at present like Servet; nay they even go farther: They do not believe that Jesus Christ

danorq

From this passage, and others, it is evident, these memoirs were addressed to some individual, a Lady, by Voltaire.

was God; and thefe Mefficurs, who formerly gave no quarter to purgatory, are now to far humanifed, as to find favour for fouls in hell. They pretend their torments shall not be eternal; that Thefeus shall not always sit upon his stony chair, nor Syliphus continue everlastingly to roll his rock. Thus they have turned their hell, in which they no fonger believe, into purgatory, in which alfo they do not believe. This is rather a pleasant revolution in the history of the human mind, and might furnish difputes enough for the cutting of throats, making of bonfires, and acting St. Bartholomew's day once more. And yet they do not even call names, and re-PF W proach

preach one another, to much are manners changed. I must indeed except
myself, whom one of their Preachers
attacked for having dared to affert that
Calvin, the Picard, was of a cruel nature,
and had burnt Servet without cause.
Only observe the contradictions of this
world; here are people almost avowedly
secturies of Servet, who, yet, abuse
me because I found Calvin wrong for
burning him at a slow fire of green
saggets.

They would prove to me in form, that
Calvin was a good christian, and petitioned the Council of Geneva to communicate the papers used on the trial of
O Servet;

they sulled by of chailingity:

Serect; but the Council was more prudent; the papers were refused, and they foshidden to write against me in Geneva. I look upon this little triumph, as one of the strongest proofs of the progress of reason in our age.

Only oblicing the contradictions of alife

Philosophy enjoyed a ftill more figural videory over its encious at Lanfanne. Some Gospeli Ministers of that country thought proper to compile, I know not what bad book against me, for the bonour, as they called it, of christianity; and I, with little difficulty, was empowered to seize and suppress the impression by enthority of the Magistrates. This was perhaps the first time Theologians have

have been obliged to be likely, and the speed a Philosopher. Judgethen it longist not pathonately to love this country. Yes, thinking beings, I after it is an executingly agreeable to live in a republic where you may my to its thick, Country to have you may my to its thick, Country to have you may my to its thick, Country to have you may my to its thick, Country to have you may my to its thick, Country to have you may my to its thick.

med Let their way will follow my

I did not, however, yet think mythe perfectly free; and as I held this a fubjest worthy attention, that I might become to, I purchased think thickling lands in France. There were two childs, about a lengue from General, which had formerly enjoyed in the privileges of this case; and I had the good fortune to the case; and I had the good fortune to the

THE WAY

At left I fo managed my defliny, that I was independent in Switzerland, in the territories of Geneva, and in France. If have beard much of liberty, but do not believe there is an individual in Europe who had wrought his own freedom like me. Let those who will follow my example, or, rather, those who can.

doll aids blad I so bus and full and all certainly could not have chosen a better time than this, to enjoy repose far from Paris. They, were then as madend invetorate about their private different as in the days of the Fronde, except having actually a civil war. But as they had neither a Monarch of the market-

The state of the s non-Continuor secondar secondar while length a chieve proceeding that the would want. They begin to form bank bills for the store world show after as I have already faid by Bennance Archbiltop of Paris, an oblining to who did evil with all his being and the an excels of zeal. He was a legion fool, fomething in the fiele of State Thomas à Becket. The quartel giew more violent concerning an office in the hospital, the appointment to which the Parliament pretended was in them; and the Archbishop holding it to be a latited ! place, faid it depended totally on the church. Paris was all divided into par-

ties,

remotes by Trepaira

The first few foots who fight. The second secon Division of the second second second And they were bed wronth but The line and the life eliverished. glod the Arthbilling and the Pars 1000 in the marker thould not turn This formats, till he in sertifi of findthe charte ingle their plants. The Court was obliged to recall the Parish The to be a character to the contract to the c consider at Constition of these and show of Leguella, and erefted to de-Control of the last left to profice. The

The Parificult had taken a fancy that to plead before any Court of Justice except that called the Parliament. All the members therefore were recalled and imagined they had gained a fignal victory over the King. They paternally advited him in their remonstrances no more to banish his Parliaments because, faid they, that is giving a very bad en ample. They proceeded to fach lengths at last, that the King resolved to abdill one of their Chambers, and diminish the others; and, foon after, these Melleurs all had their difmiffion, except these of the great Chamber. Loud murinur now went abroad; they publicly declaimed against the King, and the fire which came out of their mouth unhappily the caught

caught the brain of a Lackey, named Damiens, who often frequented the great Hall. It is proved, by the process, this fanatic of the long robe never intended to kill the King, but only to inflict a gentle correction. There is nothing for abfurd which may not enter the head of man. This poor wretch had been usher to the Josuit's College, where I have fometimes feen the scholars give flight stabs with their penknives, and the ulhers return them. Damiens, therefore, went to Verfailles with this refolution, and there, in the midst of his courtiers and guards, wounded the King with a small penknife.

They did not fail during the first horroughtbe accident, to impute the blow to the

the arm of the lefuits, to whom, faid they, it belonged according to ancient usage. I have read a letter from one father Griffet, in which he fays, This time it was not us; it is at present the turn of Messieurs. It was of course the office of the Grand Prevot of the Court to judge the affaffin, because the crime had been committed within the precincts of . the palace. The culprit began by acculing feven members of the Court des Enquetes, and they wished nothing better than to leave this accusation upon record, and execute the criminal. Thus the King rendered the parliament odious," and obtained an advantage which will endure as long as the monarchy.

DOW.

M E-

## MEMOTRS

in of the fourty to willing the

ted on Griffery in posion has tays, this

## VOLTAIRE.

written by Himself.

## PART THE FOURTH AND LAST.

T was thought, that M. d'Argenson advised the King to grant the parliament permission to judge the foregoing affair, and he was well rewarded; for eight days after he lost his place, and was existed. The King had the weakness to grant losse pensions to the Counsellers

who

if they had sendered him tone fight; and difficult fervice; whitesender his fpired them with new confidence. They again imagined themselves important personages, and their chimeras of representanting the nation, and being enton to Kings, were once more swakened.

peared, and were translated into hinglish,

This feens over, and having nothing elie to do, they amufed themfelves with penfecting the philosophels. Only John de Fleury, Advocate General of the parliament of Paris, displayed a triumph the most complete, this ignorance, the dit, and hypotrily ever off tained. Several means of ferees, most chimable.

204

Dimable from their learning and department, formed an afformation to compole an immense dictionary of whatever could enlighten the human mind, and it ! ame an object of commerce with the bookiellers. The Chancellor, the Minifiry, all encouraged an enterprize for noble; feven volumes had already appeared, and were translated into English, Italian, German, and Dutch. This treafure, opened by the French to all nations, might be confidered as what did us at that time the most honour, fo much were the excellent articles in the Encyclopedia function to the bad, which were alfo tolerably numerous. They had little to complain of in the work except too eltimable

tunately adopted by the authors of the collection, who feized whatever character hand to swell the book; but all which those authors wrote themselves was good.

Omer Joli de Fleury, however, on the twenty-third of February, 1759, accused these poor philosophers of being Atheiss. Deists, corrupters of youth, rebels to the King, &c. &c. &c. and to prove his accusation, cited St. Paul, and the trials of Theophilus and Abraham Chaumaix.

Abraham Chaumaix, formerly ... fince Jansenist and Convultionary, was then the original of the parliament of Paris. Ones John Resident Cited him as a Father of the Charch; he has fince been a school-master at Moscow.

He

es le le le constant de la constant le con

His manufact high but trying recentling the lattice of the life beathing of interior being to him; was pure materialish, and the state of the second state of the

Fray remark that the article forl, one of the world in the world, was written by a poor Doctor of the Sorbonne, who killed himlest with declaiming, right or wrong, against materials in.

The whole discourse of this Omer lak de Florey was a florey of Smile back that he had a start a buck be laid either not read, or dot under-shoot;

the description of Omera windsmed the work; not only without examining the even without reading a implefuence. This manner of doing judices, is vary with the cultons of height the days they may chance to be right to

Privilege, and the parliament consists had no right to revoke a privilege greated by his Majakus The oppositions not toldhem either to judge of an Ariela de Confest, on of the thing confined in Chancery a they have men affiliated the power to condemn what the Chancelles had approved, and appointed heavy are

is in 5

The second of th TOVO PRINCIPAL STREET, not undergo the flature of keing what The state of the s had now right to revolve a profile done moult infrine this alterture and tappened in the libysnot Rather Configuration and the bear the start of The Control of the Control of the Control that 01

that one feel is ranged to different to malion in I as belong and an indicated in the malion in I as belong and an indicated I have all gained along an amount of the one will foruple to confess that under fuels disconfittances, Parist was not affing place forts Philosophers and that Abiltotle was very prindent in retining to Chalcie when Fanaticism reigned at Act thens. Besides, the condition of amount of letters, at Paris, is but one step above a Mountebank.

And yet, while: I contemplete the

The place of Gentleman in ordinary to his Majorty, which the plaint had given me, was no great ching. Men are very filly; for my part, i think it much better to build a fine manfion, as I did.

did, have a theatre, and keep a good table, than to be hunted at Paris like Helvetins, by people holding the court of parliament, our by other people holding the fables of the Sarbonne. As I was centained gould thither make man more professible, the parliament left pedantic, got the Theologians left aids make military of continued to he happy for from their fallies.

And yet, while I contemplate the form, I am almost alterned of my own transpillity. I behold Georgins died blood; Immeentenlymined; our floots and armies besten our ministers differentially one after mather, without any prospect

alandstancis s

prospect of better success; and the King of Portugal affassinated, not by a Lack key, but the Mobility of the kingdom Neither can the Jesuits this time some of the kingdom Neither can the Jesuits this time some successfully professed their rights; it has been sufficiently proved these good. Fashers had given the sandtified knife to the Participates. They give for reason their some reignty of Paraguay, and say they have treated with the King of Portugal as between crown and crown.

I shall now release a trifling but as singular as adventure as ever happened fince Kings and Poets first were teen on earth. Frederic, having passed some

P 2

time

in an impenetrable camp, began to be tired of inactivity; and, therefore, to pass time away, composed an Ode, and figured it Frederic; this he put at the head of an enormous bundle of verse and prose, which he fent to me. I opened the package, and found I had not been the first who had performed that operation; it was evident the seals had been broken, and I was terrified at reading the following verses:

Oh trilling nation, light and vain!

Are these the warriors whom Turenne

And Luxembourg with laurels bound,

Whom Fame's immortal honours crown'd;

Who,

time

Who, as we're told in ancient flory,
Danger and death despis'd for glory?
Lo the vile rout! behold each slave
Fearful in fight, in pillage brave!
Behold their seeble monarch move,
The tool of Pompadour and Love!
To Love opprobrious, as to Fame,
Unworthy he the Monarch's name:
At random see he slings the reins,
Detesting Empire's anxious pains;
His land and people in distress,
He revels on in lewd excess;
Himself a slave, when pride instates,
Would dictate laws to Kings and States.

I trembled as I read the poem, some lines of which are excellent, or may pass for such. I had unfortunately acquired, and deserved, the reputation of having

erical it had been consecutive it arrive

217

been the continual corrector of the King of Pruffia's poetry. The packet had been opened, the verses read, might perhaps be published, the King of France would attribute them to me, and I should become not only guilty of high treason against the King, but, which was still worse, against Madame de Pompadour,

In this perplexity, I defined the French
Resident at Geneva to come to my
house, and shewed him the packet. He
agreed it had been opened before it arrives, and thought there was no other way
come to my
but the packet was no other way
but the packet was no other way
State.

State: In any lituation but this i model
not have followed his advice; but it was
necessary to prevent my own ruin, and
I acquainted the court with the true
character of its enemy. I knew the
Duke de Choileul would not betray me,
but content himself with persuading
his Majesty that Frederic was an enemy,
whom, if they could, they ought to
crush.

The Duke did not not here; he was a man of wit, wrote veries, and had friends who wrote also: He paid the King of Pruffia in his own coin, and fent me a satire against Frederic, as thing and unmerciful as his own. The follow-

The thyming King of Pogistafters as an

ing lines lare extracts from this Po-

No longer he the man, by whom

The arts, from black oblivion's tomb,

Were call'd, and o'er Germaina spread:

A husband, brother, son of guilt,

His Sire, in justice, would have spilt

The blood which so much blood has shed.

Yet he, audacious, durst aspire

To touch Apollo's facred lyre;

The rhyming King of Poet-tasters:

His Mars and Phoebus are the same,

Alike in war and verse his fame,

Zoilus and Mævius are his masters.

Behold,

I have been affored by M. the P. F. of S. this Ode was written by S. Palinot de Montenoy.

Rehold, in spite of all his guards.

Where Nero meets the due rewards

Of all his hideous provocations;

The Tyrant see of Syracuse

Now profitute a barren muse,

Despised while he insults the nations.

And wherefore, savage Censor, say,
Would'st thou impede their harmless play,
When Love, with Nature, smiling comes?
Shalt thou pretend to judge their rites,
Who ne'er could'st taste but those delights.

Imparted by thy noisy drums?

Soot of reconciliation with the King of

The Duke de Choiseul assured me when he sent this answer, that he would print the satire if the King of Prussia published his; and added, they would beat him as heartily with the pen, as they hoped

hoped to do with the Iword. Had I been inclined to to amuse myself, it depended only on me to fet the King of France and the King of Pruffia to war in rhime, which would have been a farce of novelty upon earth. But I enjoyed another pleasure; that of being more prudent than Frederic. I wrote him word his ode was beautiful, but that he ought not to publish it; he had glory enough without that, and should not thut every door of reconciliation with the King of France, aggravate him beyond bearing, and force him to fome desperate effort to obtain a full revenge. I added, my niece had burnt his ode, in inortal fear of its being imputed to me. He believed bogod

me, and returned me thanks; but not without a few reproaches, for having burnt the best verses he had ever written. The Duke de Chesseal kept his word, and was discreet.

erstage at Wander and Frederic re-

To make the pleasantry compleat, I thought it possible to lay the foundation of the peace of Europe on these poetical pieces, which might have continued the war to the destruction of Frederic. My correspondence with the Duke de Choiseul gave birth to that idea; and it appeared so ridiculous, so worthy the transactions of the times, that I indulged it and had myself the satisfaction of proving on what weak and invisible pivots the destinies

destinies of nations, turn. The Duke wrote me several oftensible letters, conceived in fuch terms, as the King of Pruffiz might venture to make overtures of peace without danger of Austria taking umbrage at France; and Frederic returned answers in a similar way, with little risk of displeasing the English court. This ticklish treaty is still in agitation, and resembles the sports of cats, which give a pat with one paw and a fcratch with the other. The King of Prussia, driven out of Dresden, and beaten by the Russians, is in want of peace; and France, beaten at fea by the English, and on shore by the Hanoverians, with an ill-timed loss of men and adminob. money,

war.

And this, beautiful Emily, is the point at which, for the prefent, we stop.

burge deld uxure; this Beeder, 1 146,

bus seel sant December 27, 1759.

I continue to write, and on fingular events. The King of Prussia ended a letter to me on the 17th of November thus: I shall write more fully from Drefden, where I shall be in three days; and the third day he was beaten by Marshal Daun, with the loss of ten thousand men. It seems to me, every thing I behold is the sable of the girl and her milk. Our great sea-politician, Berrier, formerly

formerly Lientenant de Police at Paris, and who, from that post, became Secretary of State and Minister of the Marine, without ever having seen a vessel larger than the serry-boat of St. Clouds, or the barge of Auxerre; this Berrier, I say, took a fancy to sit out a fine sleet, and make a descent on England; but scarcely had the sleet peeped out of Brest, before it was beaten by the English, wrecked upon the rocks, destroyed by the winds, or swallowed up by the seas.

We have feen one Silhouette, made Comptroller-General of the Finances, of whom no man knew any thing except that he had translated some of Pope's poetry

poetry into profe. He was faid to be an eagle, but in less than a month the eagle was metamorphosed to an owl. He sound the secret of annihilating public credit to that degree, that the State all at once wanted money to pay the troops. The King was obliged to send his plate to the Mint, and a great part of the kingdom followed his example.

January 1st, 1760.

Frederic must be perfidious; he has fent my considential letters to London, and has endeavoured to sew diffention betwint us and our allies. All kind of Berfidies, permitted to a Grand King of Prussia, has he acted; even to the male ing

make. I fent them to Verfallles, doubting they would be accepted. He will
cede nothing; and proposes, in order to
indemnify the Elector of Saxony, that
they shall give him Erford, which belongs
to the Elector of Mentz. He always
must rob somebody; it is his way. We
shall see the result of all this, and of the
campaign they are going to make.

As this great and horrid tragedy has ever had a mixture of the comic, so they have lately printed at Paris, Des Poesses ouf da King mine Master, as Freitag says; in which there is an epistle to Marshal Keith; where he ridicules christianity,

Level January 18, 1750.

8

and mocks at the immortality of the foul. The devotees are displeased; the Calvinist clergy murmur. These pedants looked upon him as a support to the good cause. When he threw the Magistrates of Leipsic into dungeons, and sold their beds to get their money, he had the admiration of such Priess; but when he amuses himself by translating passages from Seneca, Lucretius, and Cicero, they look upon him as a monster.

Priests would canonize Cartouche or Jonathan Wild, were they devotees.

THE END.

MEMOIRSOOF VOLTAIRS. and mocks at the immortality of the foiti. The devoters are displanted; the Calvinit clergy murmur. There pelants Loos all or indignities mid nognities oul When he throw the Maginages of Leighe into dumpeons, and laid their both to got their money, he had the admir dion of the thells; but when he ingles hin f. fiv mealthing religes from Studen a despite, and Cours, they look upon him as a monfier. when the art where lifells would cononist Carton inc as Jonnahan Wild, were they devoted a AY CASE